

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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STUDENTS HANDBOOK  
TO THE UNIVERSITY  
OF  
OXFORD.



Goldwin Smith &c:

with the Editor's compliments.





Educational  
University  
Oxford

Oxford, University

THE  
STUDENT'S HANDBOOK  
TO THE  
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES  
OF OXFORD

SECOND EDITION: REVISED.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE University of Oxford is a body corporate, under the title of 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.' As such it has the power of holding property, of appointing its own officers, and of making regulations for its internal management. It has also other powers, or privileges, which are not incidental to its character as a corporation: the most important of these are that of exercising jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over its members, and that of returning representatives to Parliament. Its Legislature consists of four bodies: (1) The Hebdomadal Council, which has the initiative in all matters of legislation, and which consists of eighteen elected members, together with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; (2) The House of Convocation, of which, subject to certain regulations as to the payment of fees and the retaining of their names on the Register, all persons are members who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine; (3) The Congregation of the University, which consists of the Professors, Examiners, and other official persons, and also of such members of the House of Convocation as reside within the limits of the University for not less than twenty weeks in each year; (4) The Ancient House of Congregation, which consists of all Masters of Arts and Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Medicine, of less than two years' standing, together with all Heads of Colleges and Halls, and certain other official persons. The exact constitution and functions of these several bodies is defined in the University Statutes, and in the 'Oxford University Act' of 1854. The administration of the University

is chiefly in the hands of—(1) The Chancellor, who is almost invariably represented by his deputy, the Vice-Chancellor; (2) The Proctors, who are chosen every year by the Colleges and Halls according to a certain rotation; and (3) Various Committees, or 'Delegacies,' which are appointed from time to time by one or other of the legislative bodies mentioned above.

The functions of the University are mainly two: (1) That of teaching, which is discharged partly by means of Professors and other public lecturers, partly by means of Libraries, Museums, and other auxiliary institutions; (2) That of encouraging and testing learning, which is discharged partly by the establishment of Scholarships and Prizes, partly by Examinations, partly by the conferring of certificates of attainment, or Degrees. It is open without respect of birth, age, or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its membership: and, subject only to necessary limitations of academical standing, any person who has been admitted as a member is eligible to compete for all its prizes and distinctions, save only that Degrees in Divinity are confined to members of the Church of England.

The *Colleges* are corporate institutions, within the University but distinct from it, which were founded and endowed for the purpose of assisting students during their residence at the University. In view of this purpose, buildings were erected in which the members of the College lived as a society together. The senior members, or Fellows, were engaged partly in study, partly in teaching: some of them were specially entrusted with the guardianship of the junior members, and as such were designated Tutors; others were occupied in the discharge of various functions connected with the endowment, the library, or the chapel. The junior members, or Scholars, were engaged in studying for their University Degrees: they shared with their seniors a common refectory, a common lodging, and a common chapel. The original purpose has been somewhat modified by subsequent legislation. The members of the Foundation no longer have the exclusive use of the College buildings: a large proportion of the Fellows are

non-resident : and the majority of persons on the books of almost every College are 'Commoners' (Commensales), who are admitted upon payment to share in the educational and social advantages of the College, but who, strictly speaking, are not members of it at all.

The *Halls*, i.e. the Public Halls of the University, differ from the Colleges chiefly in being neither incorporated nor endowed. They have preserved their original character as institutions in which students live together under the charge of a Principal, who is responsible for both their discipline and their instruction. To several of them Exhibitions or Scholarships are attached, which are held in trust by the University or other bodies.

For more than two centuries previous to 1855 no person could be a member of the University unless he were also a member of a College or Hall : but since that year the facilities of obtaining admission have been widely extended, and persons may now be admitted to share in all the privileges of the University in one of three other capacities.

1. Under a Statute passed, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, in 1854, any Master of Arts may, subject to certain conditions, obtain a licence to open his house as a Private Hall, in which he can receive students to whom he acts as Tutor. Of such Private Halls there is at present one (Charsley's Hall).

2. Under a Statute passed in 1868, the regulation which required members of the University to be members of a College or Hall, Public or Private, was repealed. Any person may now become a member of the University without becoming a member of a College or Hall, provided that he satisfies certain disciplinary requirements. Such students are free, within certain limits, to choose their own lodging, and to fix their own rate of living. No public provision is made for their instruction, other than that which is open to all members of the University without distinction : but in matters of discipline they are under the control of a board entitled the 'Delegacy of Students not attached to any College or Hall.'

3. Under a Statute passed in 1871, New Foundations for the purpose of academical study and education may be admitted, under certain conditions, to enjoy the privileges, except as regards the academical status of their Head, which are possessed by the existing Colleges and Public Halls of the University. Of such New Foundations there is at present one (Keble College): it differs from the older Colleges chiefly in having as its governing body a Council composed of persons who are not necessarily members of the University or engaged in academical pursuits.

The opportunities of obtaining both teaching and pecuniary help are so numerous, and the courses of study which are recognized by the University in its Examinations are so various, that it is impossible to give any brief general statement of the Academical Curriculum. It may, however, be useful to mention here that a student of average ability can obtain the degree of B. A. in a period of about two years and eight months (see p. 102), and that he can do so, with economy, as a resident member of a College or Hall, at a cost not exceeding £300 (see p. 169). The following pages have been arranged so as to enable each student to gather for himself such information both as to his entrance into and his conduct while resident at the University, as he may require for his own special needs.

# CHAPTER I.

## OF ADMISSION, RESIDENCE, AND DISCIPLINE.

### I. OF ADMISSION.

IT has been already pointed out that there is a broad distinction between the University on the one hand, and the Colleges and Halls on the other. It has also been pointed out that the regulation which required every member of the University to be also a member of a College or Hall no longer exists. A student may thus be admitted as a member of the University in one of two capacities: (1) as a member of a College, or Hall, or New Foundation; (2) or as a student of the University 'unattached to any College or Hall.'

In whatever capacity he is admitted he must previously have satisfied certain requirements.

#### § 1. Requirements of a College or Hall.

These are usually of three kinds: (1) a candidate must obtain permission to have his name entered on the books of the College or Hall; (2) he must pass a certain examination; (3) he must pay certain fees.

**1. APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.**—The difficulty of satisfying the first of these requirements has been considerably lessened by the repeal of the statute which required every Undergraduate member of a College or Hall to reside, for three years at least, within its walls. The number of rooms available for Undergraduates being limited, the number of admissions was limited also: and a candidate had little chance of obtaining admission to one of the more distinguished or more popular Colleges, unless notice of his intention to become a

candidate for admission had been given several years previous to his actual residence. But although, in most cases, it is still desirable that such notice should be given as early as possible, yet a candidate who possesses the necessary literary qualifications has practically no difficulty in obtaining admission, even to a distinguished College, at short notice. He cannot, however, in that case be sure of obtaining rooms within the College walls, since the vacant rooms, the number of which is almost always fewer than that of successful candidates for admission, are usually offered to such candidates either in the order in which their names have been previously entered on the books, or in the order of merit at the examination.

As soon, therefore, as a student has determined to enter the University as a member of a College or Hall, he should apply to the Head of the College or Hall upon which his choice has fallen. Such an application should specify (1) the exact names and age of the Candidate, (2) the date at which he wishes to commence residence, (3) the name and address of his parent or guardian. He will then, if he is accepted as a candidate, receive an intimation of the date at which he is expected to present himself for examination. He will usually find it to his advantage, especially if he be a Candidate for Honours, to arrange to commence residence in Michaelmas Term.

If in the interval between the application for admission and the date of the examination any such change takes place in the plans of a candidate as involves the removal of his name from the List of Applicants, the Head of the College or Hall should be immediately informed of it.

At the following Colleges there are special regulations which either modify or supplement the above general regulations, viz.:—

At **University** a certain number of vacancies are filled up by open competition at the Annual Scholarship Examination in Lent Term: such candidates may enter their names up to the day of Examination. Other candidates must apply in the usual way to the Master, and should do so, if possible, not later than the Term preceding that in which they desire to commence residence.

At **Balliol** a candidate for admission is required to signify to the Master, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside within the College walls or in lodgings out of College: he must have attained his fifteenth birthday.

At **Merton** the Warden will receive the names of all candidates for admission to the College which are sent to him previous to the day which is fixed for the Examination. In case the number who reach the required standard exceeds the number of rooms vacant, rooms will be assigned in the order of merit in the Examination, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings.

At **Queen's** a candidate should signify to the Provost, at the time of application, whether he wishes to reside in or out of College.

At **New College** application should be made to the Warden at the latest a fortnight before the beginning of the Examination. A proportion of the vacant rooms is always reserved for those who pass the best Examination, whether their names have been on the Warden's list before that date or not. For the remainder a preference is given to those who have applied first. No one is obliged to reside in College unless he desires it; and the College admits to reside in lodgings as many as reach the required standard in the Examination, if their parents or guardians are willing that they should be admitted on those terms.

At **Lincoln** letters addressed to the Rector on the subject of Admission should have the word '*Admission*' inscribed on the envelope. If the number of candidates who pass a satisfactory Examination exceed the number of vacancies, rooms are offered in the order of merit in the Examination, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings.

At **Corpus** applications are received until the day of the Examination. In addition to the ordinary Matriculation Examinations, a certain number of vacancies are filled up at the annual Scholarship Examination.

At **Pembroke**, no name is received which has already been entered at another College.

At the **Halls** previous notice, although always desirable, is seldom necessary.

**2. EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is usually of such a character as to satisfy the authorities of the College or Hall that the candidate is likely to pass the Examinations which the University requires for its Degrees. And since the Examination called '*Responsions*' (p. 110) is an indispensable preliminary to all Degrees (except Degrees in Music), the subjects and standard of the College Examinations before admission are usually those of Responsions. Some Colleges, however, require a candidate to show that he is likely not only to pass the University Examinations, but also to obtain Honours in at least some one subject.

The following are the special regulations of the several Colleges and Halls:—

At **University** the ordinary Examination is usually held in the Term previous to that of residence.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Two Greek plays; *or* One Greek play, and an equivalent amount of Homer, Thucydides, *or* Demosthenes. (2) The Georgics of Virgil, *or* any four books of the *Æneid*, *or* an equivalent amount from Horace, Livy, Cicero, *or* Tacitus. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Grammar and Parsing. (5) The Gospels and Old Testament History. (6) Unseen passages from the Greek and Latin Authors usually read in the highest Forms of Schools. (7) Euclid Books I and II, and Algebra as far as simple Equations inclusive. (8) The whole of Arithmetic, as given in the school text-books of Colenso, Barnard Smith, *or* Todhunter.

Candidates are invited to name any other subject to which they may have given special attention, such as the higher Mathematics, History, Physical Science, *or* Modern Languages.

At **Balliol** the Examination is usually held in each Term on the Friday or Saturday of the week in which the College meets in Lent Term and Easter Term; and on the first Saturday in Michaelmas Term. Candidates are expected to be present at Nine o'clock A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek. (2) In Greek, Homer and some Attic author; in Latin, Virgil, Cicero, *or* Livy;—at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Questions in Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) English Composition. (6) Euclid, Books I and II; *or* the first part of Algebra. (7) Arithmetic, as far as Decimals, inclusive.

Candidates may also be examined, *if they please*, in other subjects, such as History, Composition in Modern Languages, and the more advanced parts of Mathematics. Proficiency in these will be accepted as compensation for some degree of failure in classical attainments, provided there be reason to suppose that the Candidate will be able to pass the University Examinations.

At **Merton** the Examination is held three times in the year, viz. on the last Wednesday in November, February, and May, at Ten o'clock A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Translation from Latin. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I and II; *or* Elementary Algebra. (5) *Viva voce* examination in portions of one Greek and one Latin author: the following are recommended—Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis. Virgil, *Æneid* I—V.

The candidate may also offer for special examination any portion of any of the subjects recognized by the University Examinations.

At **Exeter** the Examination is held at least once in each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Two Greek Plays by the same author: the Medea and Hecuba of Euripides, *or* the *Cædipus Rex* and *Antigone* of Sophocles, preferred. (2) Horace, three books of the Odes, and the *Ars Poetica*.—Special leave must be obtained, if the candidates wish to substitute any other books. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I and II; *or* Algebra, to simple equations inclusive. (5) Latin Prose Composition. (6) The Outline of Scripture History.

Weight will be given to any additional books or special subjects in



which Candidates may desire to be examined. The Examination is not competitive, but candidates are not allowed to matriculate who do not satisfy the Examiners that, with due diligence, they will be able to pass the University Examinations.

At **Oriel** the Examination is usually held at the beginning of each Term. The subjects are the same as those which are required by the University at Responsions, with the addition of easy translation papers from Greek and Latin Authors which have not been specially prepared.

At **Queen's** the Examination (for residence in the following Term) is ordinarily held (1) on the day after Ash-Wednesday, (2) on the Thursday after Ascension Day, (3) on the second Thursday in November. Supplementary Examinations are held, when required, on the Thursday before the beginning of each Term.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translations from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek Books:—The *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of Euripides. Latin Books:—Virgil's *Æneid* I—V. Or some equivalent Latin and Greek Books. The easiest to offer are four books of Cæsar and four books of Xenophon. Candidates are recommended *not* to offer Cicero or Homer. (4) Arithmetic; and Euclid, Books I and II; or Algebra, as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

At **New College** the Examination is ordinarily held only once a year, about Easter: residence usually commences in the following October, but those who wish to offer themselves for Responsions in Act Term may do so. The Examination is directed to ascertain that Candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect (1) of passing all the necessary Examinations of the University; (2) of reading with profit to themselves for Honours in some one school.

The Examination consists partly of *necessary*, partly of *optional* subjects.

The *necessary* subjects are:—(1) Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek (except for those who can claim exemption, according to the Statutes of the University, from Divinity Examinations: see below, pp. 114, 127). (2) Easy Passages for translation from the Classical Authors usually read in schools: at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Euclid, Books I and II; or, for those who prefer it, Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (6) Arithmetic. (7) English Composition.

The *optional* subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Languages. (2) History. (3) Mathematics. (4) Natural Science.

Candidates who offer *History* are requested to select one or more periods of Ancient or Modern History, such, for instance, as the following:—*Greek History*: During the fifth century B.C. From 432 B.C. to the death of Philip of Macedon. *Roman History*: To the end of the Samnite Wars. From 280 B.C. to the fall of C. Gracchus. During the first century B.C. *English History*: Down to Magna Charta. Under the Plantagenets. Under the Stuarts. *French History*: From Charlemagne to the Accession of Louis XI. Under the house of Valois. *Italian History*: During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

A general History Paper will also be set at the discretion of the Examiners.

Candidates offering *Mathematics* are requested to state how much they have read in that subject.

Candidates offering *Natural Science* are requested to select one or more of the following subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Physiology.

Proficiency in any one of the optional subjects will be accepted as compensation for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects, provided there be reason to believe that the candidate will be able to pass Responsions within the first two Terms of his residence.

At **Lincoln** the Examination is held three times a year, on the first Saturday in each Term. The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At **Magdalen** the Examination is usually held at the end of each Term and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At **Brasenose** the Examination is held at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and in Whitsun week. The subjects are the same in kind as are required at Responsions, with the addition of the Rudiments of Religious Knowledge.

At **Corpus** the subjects of the ordinary Matriculation Examination are as follows:—(1) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (2) Translation into English of an unprepared passage of Attic Greek. (3) Some portion of a Greek and of a Latin Book (selected by the candidate), with Parsing and General Questions on Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Interest. (5) Euclid, Books I and II; or Algebra to Simple Equations. Candidates may also be examined, if they desire it (notice being given to the President not less than fourteen days before the day of Examination), in other subjects, such as History, English Composition, Natural Science, and Higher Mathematics: and proficiency in such subjects will be accepted as compensation for some inferiority in Classics, provided there be reason to suppose that the candidate will be able to pass the necessary University Examinations.

At **Christ Church** the Examination is held twice in the year:—(1) On the Thursday and Friday after the 10th of October, with a view to residence in the January following. [If the 10th of October be Thursday, the Examination will begin on that day; but if the 10th of October be Friday, the Examination will begin on the 16th of October.] (2) On the Wednesday and Thursday in the third week before the Commemoration, with a view to residence in the October following. Candidates must call on the Dean at 1.30. P.M. on the first of the two days.

The subjects of Examination are the same as are required for Responsions, viz.:—(1) Euripides, *Alcestis* and *Hecuba*, or Homer, *Iliad* I—V, or an equivalent quantity from some other Greek Author. (2) Virgil, *Æneid*, I—V, or Horace, *Odes* I—III and *Ars Poetica*, or an equivalent quantity from some other Latin Author. (3) Latin

Prose Composition. (4) Latin and Greek Grammar. (5) Arithmetic. (6) The first two books of Euclid, *or* Algebra to Simple Equations inclusively.

At **Trinity**, candidates for residence in October are usually examined in the May preceding, and candidates for residence in January in the November preceding. The subjects are:—(1) Translation from English into Latin prose. (2) Translation of a passage of unprepared Greek into English. (3) Two plays of Sophocles, prepared. (4) Five books of the *Æneid*, prepared. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid I, II, *or* the first part of Algebra. For (3) and (4) equivalents may, by permission, be offered.

At **St. John's** the Examination is held at the beginning of every Term, and before the Long Vacation. The subjects are:—(1) Latin Prose composition. (2) Greek and Latin Grammar. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, I, II. (5) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Alcestis*. (6) Virgil, *Æneid*, I to V, *or* equivalents.

At **Jesus** the Examination includes the Writing of Latin Prose, Questions in Greek and Latin Grammar, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, *or* two books of Euclid. Candidates are also usually examined in the *Hecuba* and *Medea* of Euripides, and in three books of the Odes of Horace.

At **Wadham** the Examination is held in the latter part of each Term, and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The subjects are:—(1) One Greek and one Latin Author, chosen by the Candidate, such as—Two plays of Sophocles *or* Euripides, *or* Five Books of Homer. The *Georgics* of Virgil, *or* Five Books of the *Æneid*, *or* Horace, Odes, Books I–III, with the *Ars Poetica* *or* portions of other Classical Authors of *like* quantity. (2) Latin Prose Composition. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Euclid, Books I–II, *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations. (6) The matter of the Gospels.

At **Pembroke**, the Examination is usually held on the day before the commencement of the Term in which the candidate proposes to reside.

The subjects are the same as are required at Responsions.

At **Worcester** the Examination is held at the beginning and end of every Term. The subjects are:—(1) The *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of Euripides, with especial reference to the Parsing and Grammar generally. (2) Cicero, *de Amicitia* and *de Senectute*. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Colenso's Arithmetic to the end of Square Root. (5) Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Colenso's Algebra to the end of Simple Equations.

A further examination in English, French, *or* German is optional.

At the **Halls** candidates are usually required to satisfy the Principal that they are likely to pass their University Examinations within a reasonable period of time, but there are no fixed subjects of examination.

At **Keble** the Examination is usually held in October. The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, *Hecuba* and *Medea*, or Sophocles, *Ajax* and *Electra*. (2) Virgil, the *Georgics*, or Horace, *Odes* I–III, with the *Ars Poetica*. (3) Euclid, or *Algebra*. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar.

Candidates to whom rooms have been promised receive them upon condition of coming up to the College standard in the Matriculation Examination; but, in exceptional cases, persons who have applied too late to receive a promise of rooms are allowed to offer themselves on the chance of being selected by the Warden to fill such extra vacancies as may fall in.

**3. FEES.** The sums payable to a College or Hall on admission usually consist of (1) an admission-fee, (2) caution-money. Both these sums vary in amount at different Colleges; the latter is a deposit which is held by the College or Hall as a guarantee against possible loss, and is not required when, as at New College, St. Mary Hall, St. Edmund Hall, and Keble College, the battels are, or may be, paid either weekly, or terminally in advance: it is always returned when the name is removed from the College books, and sometimes at an earlier period. The sums payable under both the above-mentioned heads, and also the regulations as to the return of the caution-money, are specified on p. 174.

## § 2. Requirements of the Delegates of Unattached Students.

Persons who desire to be admitted to the University without becoming members of a College or Hall must apply to the Delegates of Unattached Students, who are bound to satisfy themselves that the candidates are of good character, that (unless they are of mature age) they have the consent of their parents or guardians to their living in lodgings, and that they are likely to derive educational advantage from becoming matriculated members of the University.

The Censors hold an examination of such candidates at the beginning of every Term.

The subjects of the ordinary examination are:—

- (1) Three Books of Homer, or One Greek Play. (Candidates are advised to offer either the *Hecuba* or the

Alcestis of Euripides; or Homer, *Odyssey* VI–VIII, as these are the most useful books.)

- (2) Three Books of Virgil's *Æneid*, or Three Books of the Odes of Horace.
- (3) Translation from English into Latin.
- (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar.
- (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion.
- (6) Euclid, Books I and II, or Algebra, the first four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations.

In case any person desires to become a student without passing the above examination, he must apply to the Censors, stating the reasons why he wishes to enter the University, the course of studies he proposes to follow, and the subject or subjects in which he offers himself for examination. If his statement satisfies the Delegacy, he will be excused the above *ordinary* examination.

Each candidate must forward to the Censors, at the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford, at least one week before the day appointed for the examination,

- (1) A testimonial of good conduct and character;
- (2) A certificate of his parents' or guardians' consent to his living in lodgings, or of his being of age.

When a candidate has satisfied the Delegates in the examination, and has paid the fees specified on p. 184, he is matriculated by the Vice-Chancellor.

### § 3. **Matriculation.**

When a student has satisfied either of these two sets of requirements, he is eligible to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor for formal enrolment on the Register (*Matricula*) of the University. This enrolment, which must take place within a fortnight of his being entered on the books of a College or Hall, is called *Matriculation*. Until it has taken place, a student, although he may be a member of a College or Hall, is not a member of the University.

At the appointed time, which must be within a fortnight after admission as a member of a College or Hall, or in any other

capacity, the persons to be matriculated are taken in their proper academical dress to the Vice-Chancellor. They write their names, in Latin, in a Register. They pay the requisite fees. They are then addressed in a short Latin formula by the Vice-Chancellor, and receive from him a certificate of Matriculation, together with a copy of the Statutes of the University. From this time they enjoy all the privileges of Undergraduate members of the University, and are at the same time amenable to University discipline.

The fees payable to the University on Matriculation are specified on p. 171.

#### § 4. Re-admission and Migration.

No person *in statu pupillari* (i. e. who has not taken the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or one of the superior degrees) whose name has been removed from the books of a College or Hall, or from the Register of Unattached Students, can be re-admitted to the same or any other College or Hall, or migrate to another College or Hall, or become an Unattached Student, except under the following conditions:—

1. If his name has been removed in any other way than that of expulsion, he must produce a certificate signed by the Proctors that notice has been received by them of his intention to apply for leave to be re-admitted, or to migrate, together with a written permission and written testimonial of good character from the College or Hall to which he belongs, or last belonged, or from the Censors of Unattached Students. In case of such permission or testimonial being refused, the Chancellor of the University may, if he think fit, grant his consent in writing for such re-admission or migration.

2. If he has been absent from the University for at least one year, the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph is dispensed with.

3. If he has been expelled by the authorities of a College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Unattached Students, he cannot be re-admitted unless the Chancellor of the University has heard the case, and given his consent in writing for his re-admission.

## II. OF RESIDENCE.

No member of the University is eligible for any degree in ordinary course (except a degree in Music) until he has resided, under certain conditions, within the limits of the University.

These conditions affect (1) the time, (2) the place of residence.

### § 1. Of the Time of Residence.

The academical year is divided into four Terms: Hilary (or Lent) Term, which begins on January 14 and ends on the day before Palm-Sunday; Easter Term, which begins on the Wednesday in Easter-week and ends on the Friday before Whit-Sunday; Trinity (or Act) Term, which begins on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July; and Michaelmas Term, which begins on October 10 and ends on December 17. All residence, to be recognized as such, must take place within the limits of these Terms: but it is so far from being necessary to reside during the whole of these Terms, that, whereas they occupy on the average about thirty-four weeks, the requirements of the University may be satisfied by a residence of eighteen weeks in the year; that is to say, it is sufficient for an Undergraduate to reside for forty-two days (not necessarily consecutive days) in the course of Hilary Term, or for the same length of time in the course of Michaelmas Term, and for twenty-one days in the course of Easter Term, or for the same length of time in the course of Trinity Term. In the case of Hilary and Michaelmas Terms these days of residence must fall wholly within the Term for which residence is counted; a deficiency of even one day out of the forty-two cannot be compensated for by any amount of residence in another Term. But since Easter and Trinity Terms have been made continuous, a residence of forty-eight days in the two Terms conjointly, in whatever way those days are distributed between the two Terms, is accepted as equivalent to a residence of twenty-one days in each Term separately.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, as far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of Terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students of limited means reside for one or two Terms only in the course of a year, occupying the remainder of their time in business or tuition. As the same total number of Terms of residence is required from all alike, this latter course postpones the obtaining of a degree: but it should be borne in mind as a possible alternative, by those who, for whatever reason, find continuous residence impossible.

*Note.*—It is necessary to draw a distinction between Terms of *Residence* and Terms of *Standing*. The latter are those Terms during which a member of the University, whether resident or not, has kept his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the list of Unattached Students, and has paid his terminal fees. The former are those Terms in which, in addition to this, he has resided in the manner and for the length of time mentioned above. In the public Examinations of the University, Terms of Standing, for the degree of B.A., Terms of Residence, are alone taken into account.

These general regulations of the University are supplemented by the regulations of the several Colleges and Halls, and of the Delegates of Unattached Students. As a rule, Undergraduates are required to commence their residence in each Term on a particular day, and to reside for two or three weeks longer than would satisfy the bare requirements of the University. They cannot come or go altogether as they please; and although permission either to commence or to discontinue residence at other than the appointed time is never refused in cases of urgency, yet such permission has to be obtained beforehand from the proper authorities. The day on which the Undergraduate members of each College or Hall are expected to commence residence is usually notified in the *University Gazette*.

As a rule, residence in vacations is discouraged, and sometimes prohibited: but in the Easter Vacation, and during the last four or five weeks of the Long Vacation, permission to reside is not unfrequently given to those who intend to become candidates for one of the ensuing University Examinations. Residence without permission, whether in college or in lodgings, is a punishable offence.



## § 2. Of the Place of Residence.

### I. REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

An Undergraduate must reside not only within the limits of the University, but also in one of the recognized places of residence ; that is to say, he must reside either—

- (1) Within the gates of a College or Hall (public or private), or of one of their annexed buildings :
- (2) Or in lodgings which have been licensed by, and which are under the supervision of, the Delegates of Lodging-houses.
- (3) Or, under special circumstances, at the discretion of the Delegates, in an unlicensed house.

For residence in a College or Hall no other consent is necessary than that of the authorities of the College or Hall, but in the two other cases, an Undergraduate, of whatever standing, must obtain the permission of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. If he takes up his residence, even in licensed lodgings, without such permission, he forfeits the privileges of the University for the time during which such residence continues ; and if he persists in such residence after having been cautioned by the Delegates, he is rusticated by the Vice-Chancellor.

The necessary permission is given under the following conditions :—

(1) Undergraduates, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, must have the consent of their parents or guardians, unless (*a*) they are twenty-one years of age, (*b*) or have resided twelve Terms within the University ; in either of which cases such consent is dispensed with.

(2) Undergraduates who are members of a College or Hall must have the consent of their College or Hall.

The consent both of the parents or guardians, and of the College or Hall, must be signified to the Delegates by the Head of the College or Hall, and must be accompanied by a certificate of good character.

Practically, an Undergraduate has but little difficulty in the matter. A licence to keep lodgings is never refused to any

respectable person; nor is a licence to reside in lodgings ever refused by the Delegates to a student of good character. A student of mature age can usually obtain permission to reside where he pleases; and a like permission may be granted by the Delegates, under special circumstances, to students who are not of mature age; e.g. they may obtain permission to reside with their parents or their tutor.

A list of licensed lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms annexed, is printed every year, and may be seen at the office of the Delegates of Lodging-houses. The prices vary from 7*s.* to 65*s.* per week. In order, as far as possible, to prevent misunderstanding, a form of agreement between lodging-house keepers and their tenants has been sanctioned by the University, and must be signed by both parties when lodgings are taken.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF COLLEGES AND HALLS.

A student who is unattached to any College or Hall has not to satisfy any other requirements in respect of the place of his residence than those which have been mentioned above; but a member of a College or Hall must also satisfy the requirements of his College or Hall. Most Colleges and Halls prefer that their Undergraduates should complete their necessary residence within the College walls, but some Colleges give an absolute option in the matter, and almost all allow residence outside the College walls under special circumstances. After the completion of twelve, and in some cases of eight, Terms' residence within the College walls, Undergraduates are usually required to remove into lodgings, except in the case of Scholars upon the foundation, who have usually the option of retaining their rooms in College. Those who reside outside the walls of their College or Hall are subject to various rules, of which the most important are sub-joined. (The rules in respect to payments and exemptions from payments will be found in Chapter V.)

At **University**, special permission must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence.

At **Balliol**, Undergraduates may choose before admission, subject to the necessary limitation of the number of vacant rooms in College, to reside either in College or in lodgings. Those who reside in lodgings

may either battel in College, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of their meals. In the latter case they may still, at their option, on giving notice to the manciple, dine in the College hall.

At **Merton**, Undergraduates are permitted to reside in lodgings during their entire course. They are not obliged to battel in College, but are allowed to do so either partially or entirely.

At **Exeter**, Undergraduates, at the request of their parents or guardians, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. As a rule, all Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Oriel**, Undergraduates, whether Commoners or Scholars, may, with the permission of the College, reside in lodgings during their entire course.

At **Queen's**, Undergraduates may, with the consent, if they are under age, of their parents or guardians, obtain the leave of the College to reside in lodgings during their whole course. In ordinary cases, however, the College discourages parents and guardians from exposing young men at the outset of their University course to the additional risks involved in residence in lodgings. As a rule, Scholars and Exhibitioners may be required to go out of College after twelve Terms', Commoners after eight Terms', residence. Residents, whether in or out of College, are allowed complete freedom in regulating their own expenses with reference to their meals.

At **New College**, Commoners, whose parents or guardians desire it, are admitted to reside in lodgings during their whole term of residence. They are under no obligation to battel in College, but will be allowed to do so, either partially or entirely, at the discretion of the College.

At **Lincoln**, special leave must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence. Those who are allowed to reside in lodgings may further obtain leave either to battel wholly out of College, or to dine only in College, at their option.

At **Magdalen**, both Commoners and Foundationers can obtain leave to reside in lodgings at any part of their course. Foundationers are usually allowed to occupy rooms in College until they have taken the degree of B.A., or have ceased to be Foundationers. Commoners go out of College after eight Terms' residence.

At **Brasenose**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing may obtain permission to reside in lodgings; but, as a rule, all Undergraduates are required to battel in College.

At **Corpus**, Commoners may be admitted either (1) to reside in College for a period not exceeding twelve Terms from matriculation; or (2) to reside in lodgings but dine in the College hall and have other meals brought from the College; or (3) to reside and battel wholly out of College, but attend the College chapel and lectures.

At **Christ Church**, Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside out of College only in special cases. All Undergraduates in residence are required to battel in College.

At **Trinity**, a limited number of Undergraduates are allowed to reside in lodgings until they can be admitted into College.

At **St. John's**, Undergraduates, whose parents or guardians desire it, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Undergraduates are required to go into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates may, under special circumstances, obtain permission to reside in lodgings during their whole course.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates are allowed, under special circumstances, to reside out of College, on condition of their attending the College Lectures, and, unless specially exempted, of their batteling in College and attending the College Chapel.

At **Worcester**, Undergraduates, under special circumstances, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Commoners, but not Scholars, go out of College, unless they obtain special permission to remain in, after twelve Terms' residence.

At **St. Mary Hall**, Undergraduates may reside either in Hall or in lodgings, and may battel either wholly or partially in Hall. All Undergraduates, as a rule, except the Dyke Scholars, go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in Hall.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, Undergraduates may, subject to the consent of their parents, reside in lodgings during their whole course. Those who do so are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so to whatever extent they think proper.

At **St. Alban Hall**, Undergraduates may obtain leave from the Principal to reside in lodgings during their whole course. They are not required to battel in Hall.

At **Keble**, no Undergraduates reside in lodgings.

At **Charsley's Hall**, Undergraduates may reside in the Hall or not, at their option.

## III. OF DISCIPLINE.

## § 1. University Discipline.

The nature of the discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied both with the increase in the average age of graduation and with the variations in the general habits of society. When the University took the place which is filled at present by the Public Schools, the Statute-book contained an elaborate series of minute prohibitory enactments, which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which but few traces now remain. At present the discipline, if not more lax, is at least compatible with a greater degree of freedom on the part of a student. The rules which are in force are neither numerous nor irksome. They concern chiefly (1) the wearing of the prescribed academical dress, (2) the non-frequenting of certain places, (3) the abstinence from certain practices, which are regarded as incompatible with the habits of a student.

1. Junior members of the University are required by the Statutes to wear a prescribed academical dress '*quoties in publicum prodeunt.*' This regulation has gradually been narrowed in practice, but the cap and gown are still required to be worn (1) always before 1 P.M., and after sunset; (2) always within the precincts of the Schools, whether a student is or is not under examination; (3) at University Sermons; (4) in calling officially upon any officer of the University.

2. They are required to abstain from frequenting hotels or taverns, except for reasons to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors.

3. They are not allowed to keep a horse or to drive a vehicle of any kind except with the consent both of their College or Hall, and of the Proctors; nor to smoke in the streets; nor to engage in any games of chance; nor to take part in, or subscribe money for, horse-races or shooting-matches.

The punishments which are inflicted for a breach of any of these rules consist of (1) pecuniary fines, the amount of which is in some cases specified in the Statutes, but is more usually left to the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor or the Proctors; (2) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (3) expulsion from the University.

## § 2. The Chancellor's Court.

By virtue of an ancient privilege, the existence of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest Courts of Law, the University can claim exclusive jurisdiction in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to which its resident members are parties.

Offences of the gravest class fall under the cognizance of the High Steward or his deputy, but in practice the privilege of the High Steward has been seldom claimed, and all criminal charges, in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who is by Royal Charter a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and are either dealt with summarily or remitted by him to the ordinary Courts of Law for trial, as circumstances may require. All cases of debt and other civil actions fall under the cognizance of the Chancellor's Court, which is held in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House every Friday during Term, and in which, for the better administration of justice, the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is usually represented by a legal assessor, who must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law. The procedure of this Court is assimilated to that of the County Courts, and the parties to a suit are usually represented by their 'Proctors,' that is, by certain Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law or Attorneys or Barristers-at-law, who have been admitted to practise in the Court. The Court has the power not only of imposing Academical penalties, such as rustication and expulsion, but also of distraint and imprisonment.

## § 3. College Discipline.

To some extent the discipline of a College or Hall covers the same ground as that of the University; but it differs from it inasmuch as from the nature of the case it is more domestic in its character, allowing in some respects of closer restraint, and in others of greater elasticity. Every College and Hall has its own special code, and its own special mode of administering it; but there are certain general regulations which, with slight varieties of detail, are common to almost all Colleges and Halls, and which can therefore be stated here.

(1) All Undergraduates are required to commence their residence in each Term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks), and not to leave Oxford without having obtained leave from the Head or Vice-gent of their College or Hall.

(2) They are required, unless specially exempted, to attend certain lectures. The number of lectures which are thus required varies so much that no general rule can be laid down, but when once an Undergraduate has been requested to attend a particular course he must either send a valid excuse to the Lecturer, or attend under pain of censure.

(3) They are usually expected, but not compelled, to attend the chapel of the College or Hall at least once a day, a certain proportion of such attendances being at morning chapel. At the Halls the rules as to attendance at chapels are prescribed by the *Statuta Aularia* of the University; they are to the effect that in every Hall prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer must be read every day, and that all members of the Hall must attend. But in both Colleges and Halls those who are not members of the Church of England are in all cases exempted; and in the following Colleges attendance is either alternative or voluntary:—

At **Balliol**, Undergraduates must attend *either* chapel or roll-call in the College hall on five mornings in every week during Term. On Sundays they are expected, but not compelled, to attend chapel.

At **Merton** and **New College**, Undergraduates are expected to attend chapel twice on Sundays, and, during the week, *either* to attend chapel or to present themselves at roll-call at 8 A.M. on at least four mornings.

At **Corpus**, attendance at chapel is not enforced by any penalty.

(4) The gates of Colleges and Halls are usually closed at 9.10 P.M. (at Christ Church 9.15 P.M., at St. Mary Hall 10 P.M.): after that hour no one is allowed, without special permission, to leave his College or Hall, and a small fine is imposed upon those who come in. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to keep a list of all who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No Undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either College or lodgings after midnight without the special permission of the Head of his College or Hall: and any Undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from his College or his lodgings, renders himself liable to a severe penalty.

(5) Undergraduates are not allowed to enter their names for University Examinations without the consent of their Tutor: they are usually required to pass such Examinations within certain prescribed limits of time; and they are usually also required to pass certain examinations in the College or Hall itself.

At **University**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms. All Undergraduate members of the College are required to read for Honours in some one Final School, and, unless specially permitted to do otherwise, for Honours in either Classics or Mathematics at Moderations.

At **Balliol**, all University Examinations must be passed, unless special permission be given to do otherwise, at the earliest opportunity. There is a College examination at the end of each Term, at which every Undergraduate member of the College is expected to bring up a portion of his work for Moderations or one of the Final Schools, as the case may be. At each of such examinations he is also liable to be examined in the work of previous examinations: the merit of his work in each subject is denoted by a class-letter, A, B, C, or D.

At **Merton**, Responsions must be passed within the first two Terms of standing, Pass Moderations within the first eight Terms. There is a terminal College examination, at which prizes are awarded.

At **Exeter**, Responsions must be passed within the first year of residence, Pass Moderations not later than the tenth Term of standing. A College examination is held at the end of each Term, the result of which is shown by a class-list. All who are placed in the first class receive a prize of books.

At **Oriel**, all University Examinations must be passed not later than the second opportunity. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Queen's**, Responsions must be passed by the end of the fourth, and Pass Moderations by the end of the twelfth Term. (1) There



is a terminal College examination. (2) All Classical Scholars of the College and Hastings' Exhibitioners who have not passed Moderations are required twice a year to pass an examination in portions of their Moderations' work; the Tutors offer a prize of books to the person who passes the best examination; any member of the College who has not passed Moderations is allowed to compete. (3) Prizes are offered annually for Greek or Latin, and for English, composition.

At **New College**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed at the earliest opportunity, and every Undergraduate must read for Honours in some one School.

At **Magdalen**, all University Examinations must, as a rule, be passed on the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination. Prizes are offered annually for Greek and Latin Composition, Modern History, and Natural Science.

At **Brasenose**, Responsions must be passed within the first year. There is a terminal College examination, in which candidates are arranged in four classes. Prizes are occasionally awarded for essays.

At **Corpus**, there are College Examinations at the end of each Term. All University Examinations must be passed, unless special leave be given to the contrary, as early as possible. All members of the College are expected to seek Honours in at least one School.

At **Christ Church**, Responsions must be passed before the end of the second Term of residence, Moderations within eight Terms of standing, and all Examinations required for the Degree of B.A. by the end of their fourteenth Term of standing, except in the case of Candidates for Honours. Every Undergraduate is required to pass a College examination once a year: those who pass are arranged in classes, and prizes are awarded, subject to certain regulations.

At **Trinity**, it is expected that Undergraduates should offer themselves for all University Pass Examinations at the earliest opportunity. There is a terminal College examination.

At **St. John's**, all Examinations must be passed not later than the second opportunity. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates are required to pass Responsions, and (except Candidates for Honours) Moderations, at the earliest opportunity, unless from some special reason to the contrary. If any one has not passed Responsions before the end of his first year, and Moderations before the end of his second, his name is removed from the College books. Undergraduates who are not Candidates for Honours are required to pass all Examinations necessary for the Degree of B.A. before the end of their fourteenth Term.

At **Pembroke**. Undergraduates are required to Pass Responsions not later than their sixth Term, and Pass Moderations not later than their twelfth Term. There is a terminal College examination.

At **Worcester**, Responsions must be passed before the end of the first year; and if an "Undergraduate fails to Pass Moderations on his third opportunity he must discontinue residence, if he fails on the second opportunity subsequent he must remove his name from the College books." There is a terminal College examination.

At **St. Mary Hall** there is a terminal Hall examination.

At **Keble**, Responsions must, under ordinary circumstances, be passed by the end of the second Term, Moderations by the end of the eighth, and the Final Schools by the end of the sixteenth. Those who read for Honours in any School are, in regard to that School, exempt from this rule. Each Undergraduate is examined in Collections at least once before each of his University Examinations: there are also Honour Collections, at which prizes of books are awarded to Honour men.

#### § 4. Disciplinary Regulations of the Delegates of Unattached Students.

1. The usual residence of students is not less than eight weeks in each of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and eight in the Easter and Trinity Terms taken together; this residence must be within dates fixed by the Delegates. If any student desires to reside a shorter period in any Term; or to be entirely non-resident for a Term; or to reside during any vacation; he must obtain the previous permission of the Delegates.

2. The students as soon as possible after their arrival in Oxford in each Term, are expected to call on the Censors at their office (between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M.) to report themselves, and to be directed as to their studies.

3. They must also call at the end of each Term in order to obtain leave to go down.

4. No student is to engage lodgings without the sanction of the Delegates first obtained.

5. All students who are out of their lodgings after 10 P.M. are reported to the Delegates by the lodging-house keepers. If out after midnight they will be required to account for themselves.

6. Any student who wishes to offer himself for any University Examination, must apply to the Censors for the necessary form, and must not give in his name to the Proctor without their

approval: nor may he withdraw his name from the Proctor's list without first consulting them.

7. At the beginning of Term, the dues (£1 2s. 6d.) must be paid to the Delegates; the dues for the Michaelmas quarter must be paid before the end of Act Term.

Service is held in the chapel adjoining St. Mary's Church at 9.30 every Sunday morning in full Term; this Service concludes in time for students to go to the University Sermon at 10.30. Attendance is voluntary.

## CHAPTER II.

### OF TEACHING, AND INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

#### I. OF TEACHING.

Three kinds of teaching are open to students:—(1) the teaching of Professors and other Public Lecturers, (2) the teaching of College Tutors and Lecturers, (3) the teaching of private members of the University. Each of these kinds of teaching, in most branches of academical study, helps and supplements the others.

#### § 1. Of Professors and Public Lecturers.

Until comparatively recent times the operations of the University as a teaching body were confined within rather narrow limits. The Professors were few in number, their teaching usually consisted of a series of set discourses, and they seldom came into any close personal contact with their pupils. But within the last thirty years not only has a considerable number of new Professorships been founded, but the system of professorial teaching has been largely altered. Almost the whole field of academical study is now covered by public lectures, and the set discourses of former times have been to a great extent either superseded or supplemented by informal teaching, closely adapted to the wants of individual students.

The subjects of these lectures, which of course vary more or less from Term to Term, are announced in the *University Gazette*. Those who wish to attend them are usually required to signify their wish to the Professor beforehand; in many cases a small fee is charged for the first two courses; in some cases the consent of

the College authorities is required; and in some cases also a student is not allowed to attend until he has attained a certain academical standing. Each of these conditions is mentioned in the Professor's terminal announcement.

The following list of Professors and Lecturers shows the help which a student may derive from the public teaching of the University in reading for the several University Examinations.

### I. RESPONSIONS.

The work which is necessary for this Examination being rather preliminary to, than a part of, the proper work of the University, receives no direct help from the lectures of Professors.

### II. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

#### (1) *Classical School.*

Regius Professor of Greek.  
Corpus Professor of Latin.  
Professor of Comparative Philology.  
Professor of Logic.

#### (2) *Mathematical School.*

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

### III. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

#### (1) *School of Literae Humaniores.*

##### (a) *Philosophy.*

Whyte's Professor of Moral Philosophy.  
Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.  
Regius Professor of Greek.  
Professor of Logic.

##### (β) *Ancient History.*

Camden Professor of Ancient History.  
Reader in Ancient History.

#### (2) *School of Mathematics.*

Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.  
Savilian Professor of Geometry.  
Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

(3) *School of Natural Science.*

Regius Professor of Medicine.

Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology (assisted by two Demonstrators).

Professor of Zoology.

Professor of Botany and Rural Economy.

Professor of Chemistry (assisted by the Aldrichian Demonstrator in Chemistry).

Professor of Geology.

Professor of Mineralogy.

Professor of Experimental Philosophy (assisted by a Demonstrator).

(4) *School of Jurisprudence.*

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Vinerian Professor of English Law.

Vinerian Reader of English Law.

Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence.

Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.

(5) *School of History.*

Regius Professor of Modern History.

Chichele Professor of Modern History.

Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy.

Professor of Political Economy.

Teacher of Indian Law and History.

(6) *School of Theology.*

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Ireland Professor of Exegesis.

Grinfield Reader in the Septuagint.

The lectures of the above-mentioned Theological Professors are partly with a view to the School of Theology, and partly with a view to the requirements of candidates for Holy Orders. The lectures of the Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology are entirely devoted to the latter of these two objects.

The Professors and Teachers who lecture on subjects which are not directly recognized in public Examinations of the University,

although some of them are rewarded by scholarships or prizes, are the following:—

(1) *Fine Arts.*

Professor of Poetry.

Professor of Music.

Slade Professor of Fine Art (assisted by the Teacher of the Ruskin Drawing School).

(2) *Languages.*

Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

Laudian Professor of Arabic.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Teacher of Hindustani.

Taylorian Teacher of French.

” ” German.

” ” Italian.

” ” Spanish.

## § 2. Of College Tutors and Lecturers.

Side by side with the extension of the public teaching of the University there has been an extension of the teaching of Colleges and Halls. Some years ago this teaching was chiefly confined to catechetical morning lectures, supplemented by weekly written exercises; and there was an attempt on the part of each College or Hall to provide within its own walls all the instruction that its members required. Within recent years, however, this system has been largely modified. On the one hand, there has grown up a much greater freedom of intercourse between Tutors and students. Teaching is neither so limited nor so formal as it used to be. The special needs of individual students are regarded, and a student of ability commonly receives from his Tutor all the private help which it is possible for him to give. On the other hand, the principle of division of labour has been applied to a much greater extent than formerly. Several groups of Colleges have combined together for purposes of instruction in such a way that each lecturer, instead of having to lecture upon a number of heterogeneous subjects, is able to appropriate to himself some one

or more special branches. The advantage of this system to the student is partly that a much wider range of subjects can be covered, and partly that he is able to gather the best thoughts of several minds.

The ordinary lectures of Colleges and Halls are of course chiefly intended for their members: the subjects of lecture are not published, but are announced by a written notice on the buttery-board: the fees, which are included in the terminal 'battels,' vary from £15 to £25 per annum, irrespective of the number of lectures which an Undergraduate attends. This charge for tuition sometimes ceases after the twelfth Term of residence, and sometimes continues to be paid until all the Examinations which are necessary for the degree of B. A. have been passed. (See p. 175.)

Some Colleges and Halls admit to their lectures students who are not members of their own body. This is especially the case with the Readers on the foundation of Dr. Lee at Christ Church, to whose lectures all members of the University are admitted on payment of a fee of £1.

The combined lectures of Colleges and Halls are usually announced by a printed schedule which is circulated in the University, and printed in the *University Gazette*. The combinations which at present exist are:—

(1) Between University, Balliol, Exeter, New, Trinity, and Worcester Colleges in respect of all lectures (1) for the First Public Examination, (2) for the Schools of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, and Theology, in the Second Public Examination.

(2) Between Merton, Oriel, Queen's, Lincoln, Brasenose, Jesus, and Wadham Colleges in respect of lectures in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.

(3) Between Oriel and Lincoln Colleges in respect of all subjects of University Examinations.

(4) Between University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, and Corpus Christi Colleges in respect of lectures in Mathematics.

(5) Between Merton, Exeter, New, Magdalen, and Jesus Colleges in respect of lectures in Natural Science.

(6) Between University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ



Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham Colleges, and St. Mary Hall, in respect of lectures in Modern History.

(7) Between Exeter, Brasenose, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, and Keble Colleges in respect of certain lectures for the School of Theology.

Any member of the Colleges which have entered into these several combinations is free to attend any lectures which are given by the lecturers who have entered into the combination. Other members of the University, whether they are or are not attached to a College or Hall, are also usually admitted to these lectures on the application of their Tutors, and on payment of a fee which varies from £1 to £3 3s.

### § 3. Of Private Tuition.

Before the recent extension of Professorial and College teaching most candidates for University Honours were practically compelled to avail themselves of private help. This help was given, partly by College Tutors during the hours which were not employed in College lectures, partly by other resident Graduates. Many of the most distinguished members of the University were thus employed, and much of the best teaching was only thus to be obtained. But although there are still some cases in which a candidate for Honours may find it advisable to supplement in this way the help which he can derive from public sources, private tuition is no longer practically indispensable to the attainment of high distinction.

For students of another class private tuition prevails to an even greater extent than formerly. Nearly all the instruction which is given by College Tutors to candidates for ordinary degrees is necessarily adapted to the average requirements of such candidates: and consequently those students who, from defective preliminary training or other causes, fall below the average standard of attainment, usually require more full and individual help than College Tutors afford. This help is more necessary on first entrance than afterwards: and it is often a mistaken economy not to seek it.

For whatever purpose a private Tutor be required, it is very desirable that a student should seek the advice of his College

Tutor or of the Censors of Unattached Students, before selecting one. Among private Tutors are many Graduates of high attainments and wide experience, but it should be remembered that the attainment of academical distinction is not always an indication of the power of communicating knowledge, and also that where a subject of study has many branches it is not always easy for a student to find out without guidance the particular branch in which a particular Tutor excels.

The fee of a private Tutor has been for a long time fixed by custom at £20 for an hour's lecture on six days in the week for eight weeks, or £10 for an hour's lecture on three days in the week. Some private Tutors receive their pupils in small classes, the fee for which varies both with the particular Tutor and the particular subject of study. The average fee for each member of a class is £5.

## II. OF INSTITUTIONS IN AID OF TEACHING.

Oxford has long been singularly rich in the means of acquiring literary information; it has lately become rich also in the means of acquiring scientific knowledge. It is less rich in Antiquities and objects of Art; but what it does possess is both interesting and valuable. Most of these means, whether literary, scientific, or artistic, are readily accessible to all members of the University.

### § 1. The Bodleian Library.

*The Bodleian Library* consists partly of the original collection of the founder, partly of collections which have been from time to time bequeathed to the University, partly of copies of every copyright work published in England, and partly of purchased books and MSS. It contains at present between 300,000 and 400,000 volumes.

For purposes of reading it is divided into two parts.

(1) The *Library proper*, which contains the greater part of the collection, is open between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. from Michaelmas to Lady-day. It is entirely closed on Sundays, on the Epiphany, from Good Friday to the end of Easter-week, on Ascension-day, on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, on Commemoration-day, the first seven days of October, on November 7 and 8, and from December 24 to January 1 inclusive. On days on which a University sermon is preached it is not opened until the sermon is concluded.

(2) The *Camera Radcliviana*, which occupies the building originally erected for Dr. Radcliffe's Library, is open on every day on which the Library itself is open, but for longer hours, viz. from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., except during the Long Vacation, when it closes on Saturdays at 4 P.M. It contains most of the newest additions to the Bodleian Library, and also a large number of standard works of reference, especially upon the leading subjects of academical study. Its tables are covered with the chief periodicals, literary, scientific, and religious, both British and

foreign, and most of its shelves are accessible to all readers without the necessity of making a formal application for each book. Any book which is contained in the Bodleian Library may be read in the Camera, provided that application be made on one of the written forms which are provided for the purpose: a student who commences his reading in the Library proper, but wishes to continue it at an hour when that building is closed, may, on giving proper notice, have his books transferred to the Camera: and a student who wishes to continue his reading of particular books from day to day can have them kept for him on application to one of the attendants.

Both the Library proper and the Camera Radcliviana are open to readers on the same conditions: that is to say,

(1) All Graduates whose names are retained on the books of the University, and all Students of Civil Law or Medicine, are admitted as of right.

(2) Undergraduates are admitted on presenting a written recommendation from their Tutor, to be countersigned by the Librarian.

(3) Strangers are admitted on presenting a written recommendation from a Graduate of the University, or on other sufficiently respectable introduction. (Strangers who wish not to use but merely to view the Library are admitted, without introduction, on payment of a small fee to the attendant.)

All readers in the Library proper are required to consult the catalogue, and write down the exact title of any book they require. This requirement does not however extend to the bibliographical works, which will be found in a case near the Librarian's chair, or to the dictionaries, encyclopaedias, and larger works of reference, which will be found at the further end of the principal room. Those who experience a difficulty in finding any books which they may require will find the Librarian and his assistants ready to give them efficient help.

The catalogues which are accessible to the student are as follows:—

#### I. CATALOGUES OF PRINTED BOOKS.

1. *The General Catalogue*, which is in process of completion, and in which the full titles of every edition of an author which the Library possesses are arranged in chronological order under the author's name.

So far as this catalogue is completed it renders the consultation of the other catalogues unnecessary for printed books; but where it is not yet completed, the student should consult—

- (a) The catalogue which was published in 1843 of books (with the exception of certain collections) which existed in the Library up to the year 1835.
- (b) The supplemental catalogue which was published in 1851, of books acquired by the Library between the years 1835 and 1847. Annotated copies of both these catalogues will be found on the desk in the window behind the Librarian's chair.
- (c) The 'slips' containing the titles of all books which have been acquired since 1847. These may be consulted on application to an attendant.

For special subjects, the special catalogues mentioned below should also be consulted.

2. The *Catalogus Dissertationum Academicarum*, i.e. a list of about 43,000 dissertations, which were purchased in Germany in 1827.

3. The *Catalogue of the Gough Collection*, which consists of about 3,700 volumes, (1) of maps and topographical prints [of these a more detailed account exists in MS.], (2) of books and MSS. relating to general, ecclesiastical, and English county topography, (3) of books and MSS. bearing on Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian literature, (4) of Early English service-books, (5) of drawings of monuments in French churches.

4. The *Catalogue of the Douce Collection*, which consists of 16,840 printed volumes, besides MSS., prints, and charters. The collection is especially rich in history, antiquities, Bibles and liturgical works, and early French literature.

5. The *Catalogue of the Hope Collection*, which consists of 760 specimens of English newspapers and essayists, chiefly of the eighteenth century.

6. The *Catalogue of the Oppenheimer Collection*, which consists of about 4,300 printed works, and 780 MSS., all relating to Hebrew literature.

7. The *Catalogue of the Mortara Collection*, which consists of about 1,400 volumes of Italian literature.

## II. CATALOGUES OF MSS.

The general catalogue is in course of completion, and eight parts have already been published: they are as follows:—

1. *Codices Graeci*: a catalogue of all the Greek MSS. in the Library which are not included in the special collections mentioned below.

2. *Codices Laudiani*: a catalogue of the Latin, Biblical, Classical, and Miscellaneous MSS. of the collection which was given by Archbishop Laud. The Greek MSS. of the same collection are described in the catalogue of *Codices Graeci*, and the Oriental in the various catalogues enumerated below.

3. *Codices Graeci et Latini Canonici*: a catalogue of part of the Canonici collection. The catalogue of the Italian MSS. of the same collection is mentioned below. No catalogue of the Liturgical MSS. has yet been made.

4. *Codices T. Tanneri*: a catalogue of the series of papers relating to the civil war and to the ecclesiastical history of the seventeenth century which was bequeathed to the Library by Bishop Tanner.

5. *Codicum R. Rawlinson classes duae priores*: a catalogue of (1) the Thurloe State Papers, the Miscellaneous Papers of Samuel Pepys, the Bridgeman MSS., with some others, (2) MSS. relating to heraldry, genealogy, English and Irish history, and topography. Of a considerable portion of the other MSS. which were bequeathed to the Library by Dr. Rawlinson a catalogue exists in MS.; they chiefly relate to the literary history of the seventeenth century.

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 6. <i>Codices Syriaci</i> :     | } Complete catalogues of all the Syriac, Æthiopic, and Sanskrit MSS. in the Library. |
| 7. <i>Codices Aethiopici</i> :  |  |
| 8. <i>Codices Sanscritici</i> : |  |

The special catalogues are as follows: some of them have been wholly or partially incorporated in the general catalogue:—

1. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. Orientalium Bibl. Bodl.* This catalogue was published in three parts, in the years 1788, 1821, and 1835 respectively. The two latter parts, which contain the catalogue of the Arabic MSS., are complete; but the Syriac, Æthiopic, and Sanskrit MSS. have since been separately and more completely catalogued (see above), and separate catalogues of the Hebrew and Persian MSS. are in preparation.

2. *Catalogus MSS. qui ab E. D. Clarke comparati in Bibl. Bodl. adservantur.* In two parts: (1) containing descriptions of the Latin, Greek, and French MSS.; (2) containing the Arabic, Persian, and Æthiopic MSS.

3. *Catalogus Codd. MSS. et Impressorum cum notis MSS. olim D'Orvillianorum.* The D'Orville collection consists (1) of annotated copies of Greek and Latin Classics, (2) of letters and *adversaria* of scholars of the eighteenth century, (3) of Greek, Latin, and a few Turkish and Arabic MSS.

4. *Catalogus MSS. Borealiæ præcipue Islandicæ Originis.* A list of the MSS. which were purchased from Finn Magnussen.

5. *Catalogo di Codici MSS. Canonici Italiani.*

6. *Catalogues of the Ashmolean MSS.* (1) A catalogue of the manuscripts bequeathed to the University by Elias Ashmole. These MSS. are chiefly on heraldry, genealogy, and astrology. An Index to the catalogue has been separately published. (2) A catalogue of the MSS. of Anthony à Wood, which consist chiefly of documents relating to the history and topography of Oxfordshire, and of Anthony à Wood's correspondence.

7. *Catalogue of the Clarendon State Papers.* Of this Vols. I. and II. have been published.

8. The MSS. of the *Douce Collection* are included in the catalogue of that collection which is mentioned above.

9. A chronological *Catalogue of Pamphlets* from 1603-1740, which had been transferred from the Radcliffe to the Bodleian Library, was published in 1794.

10. Of the *Carte, Dodsworth, and other MSS.* no catalogue exists, except the lists of contents which were drawn up by the collectors.

11. The *Music* has not been fully catalogued; but there is a MS. catalogue of the Wight collection, which forms the most important part of the whole, and the modern music is arranged in alphabetical order.

## § 2. The Taylor Institution.

*The Taylor Institution* was established for the promotion of the study of Modern European Languages. This object is effected by the following means :—

(1) *Instruction* is given, either gratuitously or, in the case of such persons as require more advanced teaching, on payment of a small fee, to all members of the University who choose to avail themselves of it, in the French, German, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

(2) *Lectures* on subjects connected with foreign literature are given from time to time by persons of eminence. There is a special bequest, which is administered by the Curators of the same Institution, for lectures on the Slavonic languages and literature.

(3) A *Scholarship* and an *Exhibition* are annually awarded for proficiency in some one or more of the languages taught in the Institution. (See below, p. 72.)

(4) A *Library* which contains a large collection of foreign literature is accessible both to members of the University and to other persons.

The Library consists of (1) the large Reading-room, (2) a Reading-room for Masters of Arts, (3) a smaller Reading-room for Undergraduates, which is supplied with many standard works of reference on the leading subjects of University study: the Undergraduates' Room is also provided with lockers in which a student who wishes to continue his reading of the same books on consecutive days may lock them up together with his own papers and note-books.

The Library is open on week-days from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. throughout the year, except (1) from 5 P.M. on the last week-day before August 16 to 11 A.M. on the first week-day after September 14, (2) from 5 P.M. on the week-day next before Christmas-day to 11 A.M. on the week-day next after January 1.

The Reading-rooms are open to all members of the University alike, subject to the Curators' regulations. But the use of books *out of* the Library is a privilege, and is subject to the following principal conditions:—

1. All Graduates of the University, all Students of Civil Law or Medicine, the Taylorian Scholars and Teachers, are considered privileged persons, and during residence are allowed the use of books out of the Library.

2. A Master of Arts or Graduate of an equivalent or superior Degree, or a Taylorian Teacher, may have in his possession six volumes belonging to the Institution, and no more at any one time. A Graduate of any lower Degree, a Student of Civil Law or Medicine, or a Taylorian Scholar, not more than four volumes. For larger numbers applications must be made on special grounds, and permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee.

3. No person can be allowed more than one new work at a time. Books will be considered new during the year of their publication.

4. Every person borrowing a book shall authenticate the Librarian's voucher by the signature of his name and College or Hall, or such other address as the Librarian may deem requisite. On returning a book the borrower shall demand this voucher, which will then be separated from its counterfoil and given him as his acquittance. Every borrower not applying in person must send a written request, which shall be treated in all respects as a voucher.

5. All books shall be brought back to the Library at or before the end of each Term, but may be taken out again by privileged persons intending to continue residence, on condition of returning the same before they quit Oxford. Unbound numbers of Periodicals and Reviews must be returned at the end of one week from the time of borrowing.

6. If application be made to the Librarian for a book which has been taken out, he shall issue notice to the borrower, who must return it within a week from the delivery of such notice. The Library Committee may also direct the issuing of such notices at their discretion.

7. The following classes of books are subject to special restrictions.  
• Lists are kept by the Librarian.

(1) Atlases, Grammars, and Dictionaries, in common use, several Manuscripts, volumes remarkable for scarcity or condition, and some Bibliographical and other books, are restrained from circulation.



- (2) Certain Catalogues, works on Bibliography, Collections of various kinds, some illustrated and other books, can be borrowed only by written permission of the Library Committee.
  - (3) Certain Encyclopædias and Biographical Dictionaries are allowed to circulate, one volume at a time, but must be returned within a week or upon twenty-four hours' notice.
  - (4) The last received number of each Periodical work or Review may be taken out at or after 4.45 P.M., and not earlier, on condition of being returned at or before 11.30 A.M. next morning.
8. No book shall be taken out of Oxford without permission in writing obtained from the Library Committee. Such permission can be conceded on special grounds to privileged persons only, and under no circumstances shall any book be taken over sea.

9. Undergraduate Members of the University, not being privileged as Taylorian Scholars, may obtain a limited privilege of using books out of the Library, subject to its Regulations, upon presenting to the Librarian a paper (copies of which may be obtained from him) in which the Head, the Vicegerent, or a Tutor of the applicant's College or Hall not only recommends the applicant to the Curators, but also undertakes to be personally responsible for any loss which may occur to the Library by default of the person whom he recommends.

Books can be borrowed under this rule during Term-time only; every book must be returned at or before the end of Term; and no person thus borrowing shall have in his possession more than two volumes at any one time. For any special extension of privilege application must be made to the Library Committee.

Attached to the Library is also a room containing the Finch Collection, which consists chiefly of classical works, modern Italian literature, and illustrated works.

The Catalogue both of the Library proper and of the Finch Collection is at present chiefly in MS. A new Catalogue is in preparation. The Bibliographical works and Dictionaries will be found near the Librarian's desk, and may be consulted by all readers.

### § 3. The Radcliffe Library.

The *Radcliffe Library* was founded under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, early in the eighteenth century, and the building now used as the Camera Radcliviana was in the first instance built to receive it. At present it is placed in the University Museum, and is wholly confined to scientific literature. Most of the

leading works in the several departments of Physical Science, and almost all scientific periodicals, will be found on its shelves.

The Library is arranged in two parts: (1) the Principal Book-room; (2) the Reading-room.

In the Principal Book-room, the books are arranged in subjects, viz. 1. Philosophy; 2. Mathematics; 3. Astronomy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Mineralogy; 7. Geology; 8. Voyages and Travels; 9. Biological Science; 10. Medicine; 11. Biographies, &c.; 12. Miscellaneous.

The many large illustrated works, such as those of Audubon, Gould, and Mascagni, or the *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, have places conveniently allotted to them apart from the general classification. They are for the most part in cases, standing in the body of the room, and constructed for folios of any size. The works on Medicine, and the older and less used volumes, are in the galleries.

The Reading-room has wall-cases, floor-cases, and an eastern gallery. In the presses No. 179 to No. 187 are placed General Transactions of Academies, and Journals: those of the British Empire commence the series; they are followed in alphabetical order by those of other countries, America (U.S.), Denmark, France, &c.

In other wall-cases, from No. 154 to No. 178 inclusive, are journals relating to special subjects, in the order of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biology, Medicine. On a shelf before each window is placed the current number, weekly or monthly, of the serials belonging to the adjoining case. A special catalogue of the serials has been printed, and may be purchased of the Sub-Librarian in attendance.

In the south-eastern corner of the room, presses No. 188 to No. 190, is a collection of standard books, for the most part elementary, called 'The Students' Library.' It contains also books of reference, and monographs, having reference to the subjects which are the special study of the Museum.

A catalogue of the works in the Students' Library may be had from the Sub-Librarian.

Then follow in an adjoining case, No. 191, Dictionaries, and Encyclopædias of the subjects just named.

On several stands in the centre of the room, are, 1st, Maps

and Plans; 2nd, such Geological, Anatomical, and Zoological works as consist chiefly of large plates; and 3rd, the newer books which have been added to the Library. At the north end of the room are Educational Reports, Examination Papers, and analogous documents, useful to scientific teachers or students.

Opposite each window is a table calculated to accommodate four readers.

At the south end of the Reading-room is a stand for holding catalogues and other books pertaining to the management of the Library, as well as shelves for bibliographical works, and for keeping the books of such readers as propose to return and again to require the same volumes.

The Reading-room is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; and on Mondays and Thursdays during Term-time at 7 P.M. All persons who are allowed to use the Museum may enter this room, and obtain orders to read from the Sub-Librarian; all the books in it may be removed from the shelves by them without further permission, or any condition except the observance of the regulations of the Library.

The regulations are as follows:—

1. All persons who are admitted to study in the Museum will be admitted to the Reading-room of the Library, for the purpose of reading.

2. Persons who desire to use the Reading-room without studying in other parts of the Museum, may obtain an order for the Reading-room by letter, addressed to 'The Radcliffe Librarian—Oxford Museum,' enclosing, if personally unknown, a sufficient letter of reference or introduction.

3. All persons entering the Reading-room are at liberty to use all books, maps, and documents in it, and to take any such from their places. They are requested to leave them on the table, and *not to return them to their shelves.*

4. Readers may, by application to the Sub-Librarian in attendance, obtain any book which is in the Library, other than those in the Reading-room. They may apply orally, or in writing on one of the slips provided at the Catalogue Stand.

5. There are two forms of slips for written application, one for books to be used in the Reading-room, one for books to be taken into the Central Court.

6. Books may be removed according to the regulation on the slips, for study of objects in the Court, but readers may bring from the Court to the Reading-room such objects as osteological specimens, if

the rules of the Court allow it; such as are calculated to injure the books cannot be so introduced.

7. The permission to use books in the Court does not extend to the Work-rooms, Private Rooms, or Laboratories.

8. By means of the 'Subjects' Catalogue,' and by application to the Sub-Librarian, it is believed that readers will obtain everything which they require; under special circumstances an order may be obtained from the Librarian to consult works in the Principal Book-room without removal to the Reading-room.

9. Readers who intend to frequent the Reading-room may have part of a table reserved for them, if they leave their names with the Sub-Librarian—subject, of course, to the condition that they retain their right by use. If they wish books in use to be reserved for the next day, they should express their wish to the Sub-Librarian.

10. Readers who desire to draw, either from objects in the Museum or from plates existing in the Radcliffe Library, may have an easel and water (for water colours) on application to the Sub-Librarian. At present Mr. Drummond is ready to take pupils in Natural History Drawing.

11. The Teacher in the Ruskin Drawing School (see p. 62) holds Evening Classes for teaching the Anatomical drawing of the Figure, on certain evenings during Term.

12. A first-class microscope by Powell and Lealand (including a  $\frac{1}{30}$  object-glass) is attached to the Library, for reference, and for comparison of real objects with the illustrated works.

13. Readers are earnestly requested to observe silence. They can communicate to the Sub-Librarian any wants they may find unsupplied, and any inconvenience which they desire to have remedied.

#### § 4. College Libraries.

At **University**, the College Library is open to all members of the College, and books may be taken out at all times, the borrower being only required to enter his name in the Register kept in the Library.

At **Balliol**, the College Library is especially rich in Divinity and modern books bearing on Classical Literature. Undergraduates can obtain books by depositing in the messenger's box a slip containing the name of the book which they require. There is also a small Library of books bearing on academical studies which is managed by Undergraduates themselves.

At **Merton**, the College Library is open without restriction to all members of the College: a special reading-room for Undergraduates is attached. The Library is especially rich in Mediæval Theology and Medicine: it will hereafter be devoted chiefly to books on Modern History.

At **Exeter**, (1) the Fellows' Library is open to Undergraduates every Saturday in full Term between the hours of 11 and 12. A.M. The entrance is from the Undergraduates' Library. Books may be taken out at that time on application to the Librarian, and at other times on application to a Fellow. (2) There is a Library for the special use of Undergraduate Members of the College, which is open every week-day from 9 A.M. to sunset, and from which books may be taken out under certain conditions.

At **Oriel**, (1) the College Library is open to Undergraduates under certain restrictions; (2) there is a special Library for Undergraduates which is open to them without restriction.

At **New College**, the College Library is open to Undergraduates, and books may be taken out under conditions prescribed by the College or by the Librarian.

At **Queen's**, the College Library is especially rich in Modern Literature. It is open (1) to all resident Graduates of the College, who may on application to the College obtain a private key for use during Term; (2) to all Undergraduate members of the College, who are allowed to take out books, not being books of reference, for any period not exceeding three weeks. It is also open to all Graduates of the University, residing in Oxford, who may take books out, under certain conditions, on application to the Librarian.

At **Lincoln**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Scholastic Theology, in pamphlets of the period of the Civil War, and in books bearing on the Old Testament. In future it will be chiefly confined to works on Theology. It is open to Fellows of the College only, except by special leave. (2) The Undergraduates' Library is furnished with books bearing on the subjects of the several University Examinations. It is open to Undergraduates of the College, without restriction, between 9 A.M. and 10 P.M. on every day during Term.

At **All Souls'**, the Library is especially rich in works bearing upon Modern History and Law. A Reading-room is attached to

it, which is open to all Graduates of the University, to Barristers on the Oxford Circuit, and to Undergraduates who produce a written recommendation from either a Chichele Professor or their College Tutor, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. every week-day, except during the months of August and September, and some few other days during the year, when it is entirely closed.

At **Magdalen**, the Library is rich in Divinity, Natural Science, and Topography. Standard works in Classics and other branches of University education are added as required. Undergraduates can obtain books from it by application to the Librarian or one of the Fellows.

At **Brasenose**, there is an Undergraduates' Library and Reading-room, in addition to the College Library.

At **Corpus**, the Library is rich in Divinity, and in Early Printed Classics. The archives contain a large collection of valuable MSS., and also a curious collection of Italian works relating to Italian history and topography.

At **Christ Church**, (1) the Library is rich in old Divinity, and is kept up in all subjects entering into academical study: (2) a Reading-room is open to Undergraduates four hours every week-day in full Term, and they may, subject to certain regulations, take out books.

At **Trinity**, Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian.

At **St. John's**, (1) the College Library is especially rich in Theology, and contains also some valuable works in History: Undergraduates can obtain any book from it by applying to their Tutor. (2) There is also a special Library, consisting chiefly of books of reference, which is open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. every week-day in full Term, and from which, subject to certain rules, Undergraduates are at liberty to take books out for themselves.

At **Jesus**, the College Library is especially rich in English controversial divinity of the latter half of the seventeenth century. There is also a Library of selected books for the use of Undergraduates.

At **Wadham**, Undergraduates may obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian. Graduates may, on application, be provided with keys.

At **Pembroke**, Undergraduates can obtain books from the College Library by applying to the Librarian or to a resident Fellow.

At **Worcester**, (1) the College Library is rich in Architectural Works, Travels, Old Plays, and Pamphlets: it is especially rich in works bearing on the studies of the University. All members of the College may, under certain restrictions, obtain books from it, for use both in Term-time and in Vacation. (2) The Undergraduates' Library, containing books bearing on the subjects of the several Schools, is open as a reading-room every day until 11 P.M.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the Library is at all times accessible to Undergraduates without restriction.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the Library is rich in Patristic and Modern Theology. It is open at fixed times on three days in the week to all members of the Hall.

At **Keble**, Undergraduates may take out books from the Library on making an entry in a book which is kept for the purpose.

### § 5. The University Museum.

The University Museum consists of a large group of buildings which are wholly devoted to the study and teaching of various branches of Physical Science. It contains collections in illustration of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Pathology; together with the necessary apparatus for Chemistry and Physics. It also contains Lecture-rooms, Libraries, Laboratories, Dissecting-rooms, and other appliances for each class of teaching.

It is divided into separate Departments, which correspond to the several Professorships of Mathematical and Physical Science, and all of which are accessible without fee to all members of the University. Students of Physical Science who are not members of the University are admitted on the introduction of a Professor; and strangers from a distance, who wish merely to view the Museum, are admitted daily, between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., on recording their names in the Visitors' Book.

The separate Departments are described in the following pages.

## 1. DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

This Department consists of Lecture-rooms in which the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy and the Savilian Professor of Geometry give lectures, the former upon Applied, the latter usually upon Pure, Mathematics.

## 2. DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY.

This Department is in process of being remodelled, in consequence of a recent grant of the University for the purchase of a refracting telescope of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches aperture, and the erection of a suitable building to contain it. This instrument will be provided with its proper spectroscopes, and all the other modern appliances for researches connected with Astronomical Physics. In addition to this, Mr. Warren De La Rue has offered to the University his well-known reflecting telescope, together with all its valuable appurtenances. Until these instruments are fixed, the Department consists of a small observatory, in which either the Professor or an assistant usually attends every evening, except Sunday, from half-past seven to half-past ten. This observatory contains a good five-foot Transit, with its accessories; a clock, an eighteen-inch Altazimuth, and a small equatorial telescope.

The lectures of the Professor embrace the ninth and eleventh sections of Newton, the Lunar and Planetary Theories, Spherical Astronomy, and the construction and use of Astronomical Instruments. It is also the Professor's desire to give annually a public course of lectures on some branch of Astronomy, in which mathematical terms are as far as possible avoided.

(For a notice of the Radcliffe Observatory, see p. 59.)

## 3. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The Clarendon Laboratory attached to the University Museum is specially designed to afford facilities for the study of Physics. It contains the Physical Cabinet, a Lecture Theatre adapted for lectures requiring experimental illustration, and several laboratories respectively devoted to the different branches of Physics, Acoustics, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and Optics.



The instruction given is of two kinds.

First, the Lecture course, intended for students who have not yet made much progress in the study of Physics, and for those who desire a general knowledge of the subject without the consideration of minute details.

In general, two lectures are delivered in each week during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. These lectures are, when necessary, illustrated by experiments, and are designed to make as little demand as possible on the mathematical knowledge of the student; an acquaintance with the simplest elements of Geometry and Algebra being alone necessary.

Upon first entering the class for this course the student is required to pay a fee of £1; he is then free to attend all the experimental lectures during his University career.

Secondly, the Laboratory course, intended for students aiming at Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, and for those requiring a thorough knowledge of the use of physical apparatus, and of the methods of accurate measurement and physical research.

In the Physical Laboratory the students work singly or in small groups, according to the nature of the instrument or method under consideration. Instruction is given to each student in the accurate use of instruments, and he is then required himself to carry out experiments, or to make accurate measurements suggested to him, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrator.

The Laboratory is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., but it is usual for a student to work in the Laboratory only on alternate days, and the time required on any occasion varies from two to six hours, according to the nature of the work in hand. Refreshments of a simple character can be obtained by arrangement with the Porter of the Laboratory, and a room is set apart for the use of students, as a *common room*.

The fee for working three days a week is £3 per Term, no additional expense being incurred by a student, unless by inattention or carelessness he should injure the apparatus entrusted to him.

It is essential that a student in the Physical Laboratory should possess some knowledge of Mathematics, and the greater this

knowledge, the greater will be the range of physical study open to him; it is also most desirable that before entering the Laboratory the student should have acquired some knowledge of general Physics, such for instance as is represented by the elementary portions of Jamin's *Cours de Physique*.

If, upon coming to the University, a student intends to become a candidate for Honours in Physics, it is generally desirable that he should give his attention mainly to the study of Mathematics and Mechanics until he has passed Moderations, merely acquiring a general knowledge of Physics and Chemistry by attending the experimental lectures. He should then devote his whole time to the study of works on Physics and Chemistry and to working in the Laboratories.

As however the most desirable course to pursue depends so much on the extent of the student's knowledge on entering the University, it is recommended that each student intending to give special attention to Physics, should, as soon as possible after coming into residence, consult the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, or any other teacher of Physics in the University.

#### 4. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

This department comprises a lecture-room fitted with appliances for experimental illustration, and a principal working laboratory, together with demonstration-rooms, subsidiary laboratories, balance-rooms, furnace-rooms, store-rooms, &c.

The oral instruction consists of two general lectures and one demonstration, or less formal lecture, given weekly, usually during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. For attendance on these lectures no fee is required.

The principal laboratory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. during Term-time, for instruction in Practical Chemistry. The fee for each Term is, for students working three days in the week, £3; for students working every day, £5. This fee entitles the student to the use of all apparatus and reagents essential for his work, with the exception of a small amount of apparatus peculiarly liable to be broken. The ordinary work of the student in the laboratory consists in the practice of elementary qualitative analysis; and of practice in those methods of qualitative

analysis, a knowledge of which is required of candidates for Honours in the School of Natural Science who make Chemistry their special subject.

In addition to this, two courses of instruction are given in the subsidiary laboratories; namely, a course on the methods of quantitative analysis, given by the Aldrichian Demonstrator; and a course of elementary instruction in chemical manipulation, intended for those beginning the practice of Chemistry, given by the Junior Demonstrator. The fee for each of these courses is, to students otherwise working in the laboratory, 10s., to other students, £1 the Term.

Opportunities are moreover afforded in the different laboratories for the experimental investigation of special subjects of chemical enquiry.

#### 5. DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

(1) *Mineralogy*. The specimens, mostly obtained by gifts to the University from Dr. Simmons of Christ Church, and others, are arranged in table-cases in the order of their chemical constitution. Beginning with meteoric iron, the series is continued through metals and combinations of metals, sulphides, chlorides, and fluorides; a large variety of oxides, carbonates and silicates succeeds, followed by sulphates, phosphates, &c. The series closes with combustible substances, including jet and amber. The specimens are labelled, and may be studied by help of Miller's *Mineralogy*, and other works in the Radcliffe Library.

(2) *Litbology*. To assist in the study of rocks and associations of minerals—a subject common to Mineralogy and Geology—there is a case of Vesuvian lavas and minerals, and two tables of rock specimens selected to show crystalline segregations, veins, faults, cleavage, metamorphism, and other varieties of structure. A convenient book for these subjects is Cotta's *Gesteinslehre*, translated by Lawrence.

#### 6. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The collections include fossils from the whole series of British strata, with selections from foreign localities. Of the original collection anciently in the Ashmolean Museum, and described

by Lhwyd, only a few specimens can be recognized; a great part of those now exhibited were bequeathed to the University by the late Rev. Dr. Buckland.

One collection is *general*, and is placed in the order of the strata, in vertical cases, beginning with the Lower Palæozoic. In the lower east corridor, the Palæozoic and Mesozoic strata are represented by their fossils, including the chalk; in the upper corridor, the Cainozoic forms of life are continued through Eocene and later systems to the deposits of modern periods. The greater part of the large series of bones from caverns was collected by Dr. Buckland. The cases are numbered 1 to 32 in the lower, 33 to 64 in the upper corridor; in each great division of the strata the fossils are placed in the order of natural affinity, so that either a condensed view of one great system or period of associated life—as the Cambro-Silurian, or Oolitic, or Cretaceous—may be had, or the student may follow one selected group of organic forms—as Brachiopoda, or Cephalopoda, or Fishes—through the whole extent of geological time. The specimens are numbered, and a Catalogue in MS. may be consulted on application to the Professor of Geology, who will also recommend books suited to the student in this department.

Another collection is *special*; it is entirely derived from explorations of localities near Oxford, being intended to illustrate fully the fossils of the several strata accessible within moderate distances to Oxford students: it is placed on the southern and eastern walls of the corridor. The specimens are labelled or in process of being so, and separate Catalogues will be prepared for each of the cases. The series extends downwards from the modern to the lower oolitic deposits.

## 7. DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

*Zoology.* Specimens illustrative of the great divisions of the animal kingdom (excepting Crustacea, Insecta, &c.) are placed in the middle of the Court, labelled and catalogued. At present the space for mammalia is very restricted. Each natural division of birds from various regions of the earth is placed, as far as possible, together, and distinct from other groups. Of reptiles a considerable proportion was part of the large gifts of the Rev.

F. W. Hope, including the fine series of Chelonida collected by Mr. Bell: Dr. Gunther has examined a considerable number of the Batrachians, Lacertians, Ophidians, and Crocodilians—very many specimens being preserved in spirits. In the central aisle of the Court are cabinets containing a general collection of the shells of Mollusca, mostly presented by Admiral Sir T. Wilson and Lady Wilson. These are arranged in natural groups, numbered and catalogued.

There is a distinct collection of British Vertebrata, including fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia, in the upper north corridor, which also contains a very valuable collection of Arctic birds presented by John Barrow, Esq. Among the British birds are especially to be noticed many groups of young birds. Large and valuable collections of British shells, presented by Sir Walter Trevelyan and the late Mr. Barlee, are placed in a room on the north side of the building. Special collections, including eggs of British birds, shells of Madeira, and shells of the vicinity of Oxford, are arranged in glazed drawers under the general collection of shells.

In a distinct cabinet, Echinodermata appear in two main groups—Echinida and Asterida—and the series is closed by a collection of Corals, Gorgoniæ, and Spongidæ, labelled and catalogued.

The collections of articulated animals of the Entomological Library are placed in rooms in the South Upper Corridor of the Museum. The collection of insects, both British and foreign, also presented to the University by the Rev. F. W. Hope, is one of the largest in existence, and in some of the groups is unsurpassed by any other museum. The collection of Economic Entomology, formed by the present Professor of Zoology, is of very large extent; portions of it are exhibited in glazed cases in the large Insect-room and in the Corridor.

The rich collection of Crustacea formed by Professor Bell is also here preserved, having been presented to the University by the Professor of Zoology on his appointment to that office. Large collections of Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta in spirits are preserved in the wall cases of the Insect-room and Corridor.

The Entomological Library of the Rev. F. W. Hope is very extensive, and is open to students on application to the Professor.

## 8. DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

The way in which a beginner is introduced in the Anatomical Department of the University Museum to the study of Biology as recognized in the School of Natural Science, may be given in the following words:—‘The first requisite for a commencing student in this department of knowledge is that he should be taught how much there is to be observed and described in a natural object, and it has been found that such a person can have this lesson impressed upon his mind in an excellent yet easy way, by addressing himself with osteological specimens actually before him to the task of verifying the statements made relatively to them in some work specially devoted to the description of them. The vertebral column and the bones of the cranium are the specimens selected, and recourse is taken to human rather than to other osteologies, inasmuch as the descriptions they contain are at once more intelligible to beginners, as being couched in less technical language, and more full and precise, and therefore more valuable for the purpose in question, than most of the ordinarily accessible descriptions of the bones of the lower animals.

‘When this portion of the preliminary course is completed, a similar study of the principal organs of animal and vegetable life, such as the brain, the heart, the digestive tract, the hepatic, and the renal organs, is entered upon; preparations of these structures preserved so as to be accessible to manipulation, and also microscopic specimens, being available for comparison with such descriptions as the ordinary works on Anthropotomy give in their chapters on Visceral Anatomy.’

As soon as the student has obtained a sufficient familiarity with these natural objects, he enters upon the study of a series of dissections prepared and designed so as to introduce him to a natural classification of the Animal Kingdom based upon the variations in relative arrangement which those organs and systems of organs exhibit from one class to another. He is, in the first instance, provided with specimens already dissected, and available, as in the case of the various organs already specified, for manipulation; and, subsequently, he proceeds to the dissection of similar specimens for himself, reference being in each case made to

printed accounts of such dissections. The details given in these printed accounts are to be verified, and then reproduced by the student in his own dissection by the aid of reference to a series of preparations known as the 'Zoological Series with Dissections in illustration.' This series consists of fifty preparations, and is, for convenience in the way of reference, provided in duplicate within the precincts of the department. After going through this amount of work, the Biological student proceeds to study the Anatomical and Physiological series arranged in the Court and in other parts of the Museum. A very large part of these series is arranged upon a Physiological rather than upon a Morphological basis, and corresponding, as it does, in general outline with the Physiological series in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, it secures to the student the advantage of easy and systematized reference to the valuable volumes of the Physiological Catalogue of that Museum arranged by Professor Owen. In other series again, as in the case already referred to of the 'Zoological Series with Dissections in illustration,' regard is held primarily to the Morphological aspects of Biology. Amongst these series may be mentioned those illustrating the variations presented to us by the Teeth, by the Brain, and by the Skeleton in different divisions and subdivisions of the Subkingdom Vertebrata.

Catechetical instruction in Microscopical Anatomy is given to the student whilst carrying on the above-mentioned lines of work, and he has from time to time opportunities for making himself familiar by means of demonstrations with the rudiments of Animal Chemistry.

Lectures of a catechetical kind are given upon all the subjects recognized in the Biological Department of the School of Natural Science; and at the conclusion of each Term, as also at other times, papers of questions to be answered in writing are given to students.

The Anatomical collections have placed in relation with them manuscript catalogues, which explain their uses and applications; and in these catalogues references are constantly given to printed works treating in greater detail of the subjects which the specimens illustrate. The Radcliffe Trustees, by an arrangement which greatly increases the value of these collections, allow the

scientific works contained in their now very extensive library to be brought into the Court where the larger part of these collections are arranged; so that the student can compare the actual natural objects with descriptions and explanations of them given by the scientific writers of all civilized nations.

The courses of lectures and of practical instruction are open to the student during Term-time on the payment (except in the cases of members of Christ Church and Merton College) of a terminal fee of £2 2s.

There are two Demonstrators of Anatomy.

### 9. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Although the University has not at present undertaken to develop teaching in the technical applications of the Natural Sciences, and has not therefore a practical Medical School, any more than a practical Engineering School, yet it has been thought desirable to form in the Museum for certain purposes a Medical Department, as being necessary for a philosophical view of Biological Science. These purposes include generally the study—(1) of the ways in which the healthy structures of living beings become unhealthy; (2) of the modes of preventing the tendencies to ill-health, or death; (3) of the principles by which injuries may be repaired; and (4) of the several ways in which life is brought to a close.

The arrangements for these ends, though for the reason just stated much smaller than those of a Medical School, include—

1. *A small Sanitary Laboratory.*—In this are made Sanitary Analyses for either public or for private purposes, at an average fee of £1 1s. for a Qualitative, and £2 2s. for a Quantitative analysis. Pupils are taken in this department. Demonstrations on Adulterated Food are given, and the chemical and microscopic methods for detecting the adulterations explained by the Professor or his Deputy.

2. *A Pathological Museum*, consisting of about 1000 specimens, and comprising the collection of Schroeder van der Kolk, that of the present Regius Professor, and others.

This is divided into two parts, arranged according to the divisions of the Hunterian Collection. The first part illustrates



the general forms of disease, and the second local diseases. It aims at showing these processes in animals generally as well as in man, and so is to be counted a continuation of the Biological series in the Court, also arranged on the plan of the Hunterian Collection.

The collection is catalogued, and may be studied by leave of the Professor. Pathological Books are to be found either in the Pathological Museum itself, or in the Radcliffe Library.

3. *An Instrument Room*.—In this apartment are being collected instruments of Diagnosis, Ophthalmoscopes, Optometers, the Phacoidoscope, Laryngoscopes, Sphygmographs, &c.

The room can be darkened for the use of these reflecting instruments. Members of the University desiring to use them are to apply to the Professor or to his Deputy.

In this room the Radcliffe Artist may be consulted as to instruction in Anatomical Drawing, Natural History Drawing, or the mode of drawing Diagrams.

4. *The Office of the Regius Professor of Medicine*.—The Regius Professor attends on certain days, which are announced in the *University Gazette*, to advise members of the University on subjects connected with the department.

5. From time to time the Professor takes members of the University to inspect localities in town or country, for instruction in Sanitary defects and remedies. He also, in his capacity of Clinical Professor, gives Clinical Instruction at the Infirmary on two days in the week during Term.

### § 6. The Botanic Garden.

The Botanic Garden, formerly known as the *Physic Garden*, was founded in the year 1622 through the munificence of Lord Danvers. It was the first piece of public ground set apart in this country for the scientific study of plants.

The material now existing in it for instruction or research may be described under the three following heads:—

1. *The Garden*, containing collections of living plants.
2. *The Herbarium*, containing collections of dried plants.
3. *The Museum*, containing collections of such parts of plants as cannot conveniently be incorporated with the Herbarium.

1. *The Garden*.—The Gardens, which are open from seven in the morning till sunset, contain collections of both hardy and tender plants. Of the former, those within the walls are for the most part arranged in beds illustrative of the natural orders; but on the plot of ground outside the walls, facing the Merton meadows, about 500 of the more common wild flowers have been arranged in rows to illustrate the British genera. This *Generic Garden* has been laid out with the view to assist the student, who, upon application to the Professor, will have leave to gather for himself such specimens as he may need, and may be further supplied with special opportunities for carrying on his examination of them.

The more tender plants are preserved in conservatories. These are not open to the public, on account of the narrowness of the passages leading through them; but any student, upon application, will have the same opportunities afforded him for study in them as are mentioned above in connection with the collection of hardy plants.

2. *The Herbarium*.—The collections contained in the Herbarium may be classed under three heads.

(a) *The Modern British Collection*; (β) *The Modern General Collection*; (γ) *The Ancient Collection*.

(a) *The Modern British Herbarium* is now completed, and is especially intended as an herbarium of reference for students. Not only have good typical specimens of each species been selected, but seeds also and the more minute parts are, in most cases, preserved in capsules, from which the student may be supplied. Special appliances are also offered him for their maceration and dissection.

(β) *The Modern General Herbarium*, the noble gift of the late Mr. Fielding, is, after those at Kew and the British Museum, one of the largest and most valuable in the country. It is now cleaned and rendered safe from the further attacks of insects: it is also being rapidly arranged, and all the post-Linnean collections are being incorporated with it.

(γ) *The Ancient Collections* include all such as have been made previous to the time of Linnæus. Among these may be reckoned those of Morison, Sherard, Dillenius, and Dubois. All these are kept separate, and serve to illustrate the state of botanical science in the times in which they were made.

3. *The Museum*, although containing at one time a great number of valuable and useful specimens, is unfortunately of little service to the student, owing in part to the excessive darkness of the room in which the cases are placed, and in part to the lamentable destruction of many of the specimens through the agency of insects.

A course of lectures on Botany is given every Term. In the autumn and spring the subject treated of is the *Minute Anatomy and Physiology of Plants*. These lectures consist mainly of a series of practical demonstrations. Each student is required to come furnished with a compound microscope, and to work out for himself the different points under consideration.

In the summer Term the subject treated of is *Morphological and Systematic Botany*.

On account of the Gardens having no lecture-room attached to them, the lectures are given either in the Herbarium or at the Professor's residence.

### § 7. Radcliffe Observatory.

The Radcliffe Observatory, although situated within the limits of the University, is not an educational institution. At the same time the present Radcliffe Observer has at all times shown the greatest willingness to admit advanced and meritorious students to the benefit of practical observation within the Observatory.

The Astronomical instruments of the Observatory are at present: (1) a transit-circle with telescope of 66 inches focal length and 5 inches aperture: (2) a heliometer, of which the telescope is of 10½-foot focal length and 7½ inches aperture: (3) an equatorially-mounted telescope of 10-foot focal length and 7 inches aperture: (4) a 42-inch achromatic telescope: (5) four sidereal clocks, and a sidereal box chronometer. The foregoing are all in actual use: there are in addition, (6) two 8-foot mural quadrants with corresponding 12-foot zenith sectors, (7) a transit-instrument and meridian circle, (8) a 10-foot Newtonian telescope, (9) two unmounted telescopes, which are not in actual use.

The Meteorological instruments consist of a barograph, thermograph, hygrograph, and anemograph, for automatic registration of the corresponding elements; and of the ordinary standard instruments, viz. barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometers, and maximum and minimum thermometers.

### § 8. College Scientific Institutions.

At the following Colleges there are Scientific Institutions, accompanied with scientific teaching, in addition to the Institutions which are common to all members of the University, and which have been described above.

At **Merton** a Reading-room has been opened, containing a few physical instruments, and a small library for the use of students. In this room lectures on Theoretical Chemistry are delivered by the College Tutor. These lectures are free to members of the College, and by arrangement to members of **Magdalen** and **Jesus** Colleges.

At **Magdalen** there is a laboratory with an efficient Curator, and also a library for the use of its Natural Science students. The laboratory is a block of buildings exclusively devoted to the teaching of science. The lecture-room is fitted up with ordinary appliances for chemical demonstration, and contains, in addition, a quantity of physical apparatus. One room is devoted to the geological collection of the late Professor Daubeny, and this, together with a large collection of minerals, is well catalogued and arranged for the use of the student. A second room contains a number of instruments connected with meteorology, and on the roof is placed an achromatic telescope, with a  $5\frac{1}{4}$ -inch object-glass, equatorially mounted, and with tangent screw motions. A series of daily meteorological observations are taken and recorded, including readings from a standard barometer, maximum and minimum temperature, dew-point, maximum solar radiation, rain-fall, &c. A large upper room is fitted up as a reading-room for students, and contains a collection of specimens illustrating Comparative Osteology, a Zoological series with dissections in illustration, together with microscopes and microscopic preparations.

The course of instruction given by the College Tutor comprises

- (1) A course of lectures intended for candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School.
- (2) A course of elementary lectures on Chemical Physics, intended for beginners, i. e. (*a*) for those who are not necessarily candidates for the Natural Science School, as a means of general education, (*b*) as an introduction to the advanced course.

Each course of lectures combines formal teaching with attention to the requirements of each candidate in private.

The laboratory is open for the use of students at all reasonable hours, the intention of the College being that each student should receive the same help and attention in Science from his College Tutor as that enjoyed by the students in Classics and Mathematics.

At **Christ Church** there is a large laboratory, in which the Lee's Readers in Physics and Chemistry lecture on their respective subjects on alternate mornings. The laboratory is open, without charge for teaching or apparatus, to all members of Christ Church.

A small Physical and Chemical Library is in course of collection, from which books may be taken out by the Undergraduates.

The Lee's Reader in Anatomy lectures in his room at the Museum, and has joint rights with the Linacre Professor to the use of the anatomical specimens belonging to Dr. Lee's Trustees, which are at present deposited there.

The senior Lee's Reader is *Tutor* to the men who are reading Natural Science, who are transferred from their Classical Tutor to him as soon as they have passed Moderations.

All three Christ Church Readers admit to their lectures members of other Colleges on payment of a fee.

### § 9. Art Collections.

1. The *University Galleries* contain (1) a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, of which a full account has been published by Mr. J. C. Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1870); (2) a collection of drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; (3) a small collection of paintings by English and Early Italian Masters; (4) the original models of the statues of Sir F. Chantrey; (5) the Douce collection of early prints, chiefly German and Italian. They also contain the Pomfret and Castellani collections, which are mentioned below, p. 63.

The Galleries are open without fee to all members of the University, and to persons introduced by them, daily throughout the year (except during a short interval in the Long Vacation),

from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. On Thursdays they are open to the general public, without the necessity of an introduction.

2. The *Ruskin Drawing School*, which occupies part of the same building as the University Galleries, is under the direction of the Slade Professor of Fine Art and of the Teacher appointed by him. It is open, under certain regulations, not only to all members of the University, but also to the general public. Students have access, for the purpose of practical work, not only to the collections in the University Galleries, but also to the following special collections which have been prepared for the School by the Slade Professor:—(1) the *Rudimentary Series*, which illustrates the instruction in elementary drawing which is given in the School; (2) the *Educational Series*; (3) the *Reference Series*, and (4) the *Standard Series*, which illustrate the higher work of the School. Of these series there are two descriptive catalogues, which can be obtained at the School. A small fee is charged to those who attend the Teacher's classes.

3. An *Art Library* is in the course of formation: the books are obtained chiefly through funds given by the present Lord Eldon. Information respecting it may be obtained at the University Galleries.

[In the same building as the University Galleries, a *School of Art*, in connection with the South Kensington Museum, is maintained chiefly for the use of Artisans and their children. Evening classes are held there.]

## § 10. Archaeological Collections.

1. The *Ashmolean Museum* originally consisted of the miscellaneous collections (including books and manuscripts) of Elias Ashmole, given to the University in 1684, and subsequent additions have been made to it in all its branches. On the building of the University Museum all natural objects were removed to it, the coins, books, and manuscripts, including those of Ashmole, Dugdale, Aubrey, and Anthony Wood, were transferred to the Bodleian Library, and the Ashmolean was re-arranged as an Antiquarian, Archæological, and Ethnological Museum. The Museum now contains (1) a choice collection of flint implements; (2) Egyptian, Etruscan or Italo-Greek, Roman, British, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, and Mediæval articles of considerable interest; (3) a collection of upwards of 3000 photographs of the principal buildings of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, and Rome, including Mr. Parker's photographs of buildings, etc. of Rome, Pompeii, and other parts of Italy, with the Recent Excavations, the whole of which are systematically arranged for reference; (4) an Ethnological collection. Every article in the Museum now has a label distinctly written, and there is a manuscript catalogue for the use of visitors. The Museum is open daily from 2 to 4 o'clock, and occasionally for a longer time. The Keeper of the Museum occasionally gives lectures upon Archæological subjects.

2. The *Arundel and Selden Marbles*, of which some are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, and others in one of the rooms in the quadrangle of the Schools. Among the latter is the most important marble in the collection, viz. that which is known as the Parian Chronicle.

3. The *Castellani Collection*, which is deposited in the University Galleries, consists of (1) Greek Fictile Vases, including specimens from the earliest to the latest period of that style of art; (2) Bronzes, chiefly from Magna Græcia; (3) Terra cottas, chiefly from Capua and Etruria.

4. The *Pomfret Collection* consists of a number of ancient marbles, which are deposited in the University Galleries.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF PECUNIARY REWARDS OF AND AIDS TO LEARNING.

THE pecuniary rewards of and aids to learning may be divided according as they are in the gift of the University itself or of the several Colleges and Halls. It is sufficient to say of them in general that they are so various as to leave no branch of academical study without its appropriate recognition, and so numerous that few students of ability can fail to obtain substantial help.

It has not been thought advisable to mention here any but those which are in the immediate disposal of the University itself or of the Colleges and Halls, but it may be pointed out that there are in addition two important classes of pecuniary aid which are available by those who are or intend to become members of the University:—

1. A considerable number of Exhibitions are awarded by the London City Companies and other bodies to deserving students of slender means. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held are best described in *Low's Charities of London*.

2. A still larger number of Exhibitions are awarded by various Public Schools to their pupils. The nature of these and the conditions under which they may be held can only be ascertained in each case by enquiry at the respective Schools.

#### I. OF UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The University encourages learning among its students partly by prizes, i.e. gifts of money or books, and partly by scholarships, i.e. gifts of money extending over one or more years. The



latter were probably intended in the first instance chiefly as a help to further study, and to some of them conditions which imply study are still attached, but they are now for the most part rewards of past attainment given to those who best satisfy the conditions of a more or less limited competition. It will be convenient to classify them according to the branches of study to which they relate. The general conditions of competition only can be mentioned here; more precise information will be found from time to time in the *Oxford University Gazette*. The nature of the examination for Scholarships will be best gathered from the Examination Papers, most of which will in future be published at the Clarendon Press.

# 1. CLASSICS.

(1) *Craven Scholarships*. These are six in number: two Scholars are elected every Act Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have passed the Second Public Examination in one School at least, and must not have exceeded their twenty-fourth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(2) *Ireland Scholarships*. These are four in number: one Scholar is selected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are about £30 per annum for four years. Candidates must be Undergraduates who have not exceeded their sixteenth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(3) *Hertford Scholarship*. This is awarded every Hilary Term: the emolument consists of one year's dividend on £1142 10s. 4d. reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. Candidates must not have completed two years from their matriculation. The subject of examination is Latin scholarship.

(4) *The Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay*. This is awarded every Trinity Term: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have exceeded four but not have completed seven years from their matriculation.

(5) *The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse*. This is awarded every Trinity Term: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must not have completed four years from their matriculation.

(6) *Gaisford Prizes*. These are two in number, and are awarded every Trinity Term. One prize is given for a composition in Greek Verse, the metre as well as the subject being fixed from year to year; the other is given for a composition in Greek Prose. The emolument of each prize consists of a moiety of the dividends on £1258 7s. 8d. New 3 per Cents., and averages about £18. Competitors must not have exceeded the seventeenth Term from their matriculation.

(7) *Conington Prize*. This is awarded once in every three years for a dissertation, to be written either in English or in Latin, at the option of the writer, on some subject appertaining to classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations, have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from their matriculation. The value of the prize is three years' income of the investment of £1275, subject to a deduction for the payment of Examiners and other expenses.

(8) *Derby Scholarship*. This is awarded every year to the Candidate who has in the judgment of the electors attained the highest academical distinction in Classical Scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed their twentieth and not completed their twenty-fourth Term of standing, and who have attained the following academical distinctions: (1) a First Class in Classics at the First Public Examination; (2) a First Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination; *or*, a Second Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination, together with the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse and the Chancellor's Prize either for the English or the Latin Essay; (3) two out of the three Classical University Scholarships, that is to say, the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholarships.

## 2. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Senior Mathematical Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of the Scholarship itself are £30 per annum for two years; but in addition to this the Scholar receives during his first year a moiety

of the dividends upon £1389 13s. 3d. Consols, which is derived from another fund, and on account of which he is called during that year 'Johnson University Scholar.' Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, or at least have passed all the Examinations necessary for that degree, and must not have exceeded the twenty-sixth Term from their matriculation inclusively. The subjects of examination are Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

(2) *Junior Mathematical Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £30 per annum for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation inclusively. The subject of examination is Pure Mathematics.

(3) *Johnson Memorial Prize*. This is awarded once in every four years, for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject. It consists of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, together with the balance of four years' dividends upon £338 8s. Reduced Annuities, which usually amounts to about £30. It is open to all members of the University, whether Graduates or Undergraduates.

### 3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) *Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships*. These are three in number. One Fellow is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £200 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that not more than eighteen months of that period shall be spent in the United Kingdom. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts (or at least have passed all the necessary Examinations for that degree), who have either been placed in the First Class in one of the Public Examinations of the University, or have gained a University Prize or Scholarship. They are further required to declare that they intend to graduate in Medicine in the University, and to travel abroad with a view to their improvement in that study; but if either no candidates are willing to make this declaration, or having made it are found not to be of sufficient merit to be elected, the competition is thrown open to all Graduates of the University, subject only to the restriction as to a First Class or University Scholarship mentioned above. In no case, however, can any one be elected who is already legally

authorized to practise as a physician. The subject of the examination is Medicine.

(2) *Burdett-Coutts Scholarships*. These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of each Scholar are a moiety of the dividends on £5800 Consols, for two years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

The subject of the examination is Geology generally, with so much of Experimental Physics, Chemistry, and Biology as is requisite for an understanding of the principles and applications of Geological Science.

#### 4. JURISPRUDENCE.

(1) *Eldon Law Scholarship*. This is awarded once in every three years. Candidates must have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have been placed in the First Class in one School at least, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes. There is no examination for the Scholarship, but candidates are required to send a written application to the Trustees.

(2) *Vinerian Scholarships*. These are three in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have completed two, but not have exceeded six years from their matriculation. The subjects of examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

#### 5. HISTORY.

(1) *The Arnold Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject of Ancient or Modern History alternately. Its value is £42 in money. Candidates must be Graduates of the University who have not, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have exceeded eight years from their matriculation.

(2) *The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject of Modern

History, Foreign or English, between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1815. Its value is £20 in books. Candidates must not, in the Term in which the prize is to be awarded, have exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation.

(3) *The Marquis of Lothian's Historical Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Foreign History between the Dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the Death of Frederick the Great. Its value is £40, in money or books, at the discretion of the adjudicators. Candidates must be members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

## 6. DIVINITY.

(1) *Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships.* These are three in number, and are awarded to the three persons who obtain the three highest places in a theological examination which is held annually in Hilary Term, and which is open to all Bachelors of Arts who have not, at the time of examination, exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. The emoluments are about £40 for one year. The subjects of the examination, which are slightly varied from year to year, usually include (1) the Old Testament, with special reference to the Hebrew text and Septuagint version of one or more books, (2) the New Testament in the original, (3) the Three Creeds, and the Thirty-nine Articles, (4) Butler's Analogy, (5) the Book of Common Prayer, (6) a specified portion of Ecclesiastical History, (7) one or more treatises of the early Fathers.

(2) *Ellerton Theological Essay Prize.* This is awarded every year 'for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.' Candidates must be members of the University who have passed their Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who have commenced their sixteenth Term from their matriculation inclusively for the space of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and who have not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term

on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed (which is in the Trinity Term of each year). The value of the prize is £21 in money.

(3) *Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes.* These are two in number, a Senior Prize of the value of £30, and a Junior Prize of the value of £20, and are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the New Testament in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

(4) *Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes.* These are two in number, a Senior Prize of the value of £25, and a Junior Prize of the value of £15, and are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in its twofold aspect, retrospectively as regards the Hebrew Bible, and prospectively as regards the Greek Testament.' (b) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is one or more books of the Septuagint which are announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prizes.

(5) *Houghton Syriac Prize.* This is of the value of £15, and is awarded every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation. The examination is in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation: the particular books and versions are announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prize.

## 7. ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(1) *English Essay (Chancellor's Prize)*. This is awarded every Trinity Term for the best essay in English on a subject which has been announced in the preceding year. Its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have completed four but not have exceeded seven years from their matriculation.

(2) *English Verse (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize)*. This is awarded every Trinity Term for the best composition in English Verse. There is no limitation as to the length of the composition, but the metre is usually required to be heroic couplets. The value of the prize is £21. Competitors must be Undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation.

(3) *English Poem on a Sacred Subject*. A prize for this is awarded once in every three years: there is no restriction as to metre, but the length of the composition must be not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines. The value of the prize is about £100. Competitors must be members of the University who at the time the subject is announced have passed the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

[The Arnold and Stanhope Historical Essay Prizes are mentioned above, p. 68.]

## 8. LANGUAGES.

(1) *Boden Sanskrit Scholarships*. These are four in number: one is awarded every Hilary Term after an examination in Sanskrit: the emoluments are £50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarships are required to keep their names on the books of a College or Hall, to keep a statutable residence of three Terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him at the end of each Term of their proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

(2) *Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship*. This is awarded every Trinity Term after an examination in Hebrew: the emolument consists of one year's dividends on £5261 11s. 1d. Consols, sub-

ject to the condition of residence during seven weeks in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms severally, and seven weeks between the commencement of Easter Term and the twenty-first day of Act Term. Candidates must be members of a College or Hall who have passed all the Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who have not on the day of election exceeded twenty-eight Terms from their matriculation.

(3) *Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.* These are three in number: one is awarded every Trinity Term: the emoluments are about £55 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that every Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms respectively of each of the first two years, and seven weeks in the Easter and Act Terms of some one of those two years, and that during such periods of residence he shall pursue his studies in Hebrew and the cognate languages under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must be members of the University under the degrees of M.A. or B.C.L., or persons who having taken those degrees have not exceeded twenty-five years of age. The subjects of examination are Hebrew and other Semitic languages, together with the application of Hebrew to the illustration of the New Testament.

(4) *Taylorian Scholarship and Exhibition.* These are awarded every Michaelmas Term, and are of the value of £50 and £25 respectively for one year. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded the twenty-third Term from their matriculation. The subject of examination is some one or more of the languages taught within the Taylor Institution, comparative philology as applied to the same, and the literature of such selected language or languages. The particular language for examination is fixed from year to year.

[The Syriac Prize is mentioned above under the heading of Divinity Prizes, p. 70.]



## II. COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

College Fellowships are eleemosynary institutions which constitute their holders members for the time being of an intra-academical corporation, with a voice in its government and a claim upon its revenues. They were established for the promotion of religion and learning, and the original intention has been so far respected by subsequent usage that literary or scientific merit is still the basis of election; but a Fellow once elected is at liberty to follow his own pursuits, whether they be literary or otherwise. The conditions of eligibility and tenure vary considerably in different Colleges. As a general rule, a candidate must be unmarried, he must have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and he must not be possessed of more than a certain amount of property: but to each of these conditions there are important exceptions, which will be found stated in detail below. The election in all cases (excepting that of one Fellowship at Exeter and another at Lincoln) is by coöptation, and is generally preceded by a competitive examination. Some Colleges have a limited power of dispensing with this examination in the case of persons who are in the judgment of the electors singularly qualified to serve the College in an educational capacity; and almost all Colleges have the right to elect without examination, and without any restriction as to marriage, one or more University Professors. The subjects of examination for a Fellowship are those which are recognized in the Schools of the University, and it is usually intimated, at the time of the declaration of a vacancy, in which class of subjects the Examination will be held. Until recently a Fellowship was always vacated by marriage, by the acceptance of ecclesiastical preferment of a certain annual value, and by the non-fulfilment of certain conditions as to academical degrees or Holy Orders; but several Colleges have recently acquired the power to retain in his Fellowship, or to re-elect, a Fellow who has proved himself useful to the College in the office of Tutor or Bursar; and in two Colleges all ordinary Fellowships are terminable at the end of seven or eight years.

Although the salary of a Tutor or Lecturer is to be regarded

as wages for work done, and is therefore distinct from the income of a Fellowship, it must be borne in mind that a Fellow who resides in Oxford has almost always the opportunity of adding to his income in this way. The average income of a Fellowship and Tutorship combined may be estimated at from £500 to £900 per annum. Other collateral advantages may also be taken into account. The chief of them are that a Fellow, unless he be married, has the right to rooms within the College, the use of the Establishment and the Library, and also, if he be in Holy Orders, a prescriptive claim to succession in his turn to a College living.

At **University** there are twelve Foundation Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations for the degree of B.A., provided that they are unmarried, and that their income is not such as would disqualify them from retaining their Fellowship. They are tenable for eight years, exclusive of the period in which they have held office within the College, and in certain cases for life. They are vacated (1) if a Fellow marries within five years from the date of election, (2) if he becomes possessed of a fixed annual income from certain specified non-academical sources, which amounts to £400 if from a single source, or to £500 if from two or more sources combined; but in this case, if he be an officer of the College, or a Professor or Public Lecturer within the University, he may be retained in his Fellowship by a special resolution; (3) if he has enjoyed for three consecutive years an average annual income from all sources, exclusive of his Fellowship, of £700, and has not during any portion of those three years resided or held office within the College, or been a Professor or Public Lecturer within the University. Two at least of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. There is also a Civil Law Fellowship, which is open to all members of the University who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A., without restriction as to marriage.

At **Balliol** there are eleven Fellowships, which are open without any restriction as to age, marriage, property, or academical standing, except that if a candidate be or have been a member of any University in Great Britain or Ireland he must have passed all the Examinations required by that University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Fellows are generally elected

after an examination, in which the candidates may offer any subject recognized in the Schools of the University. They are divided into two classes: (1) *Fellows on the Tutorial List*, who hold their Fellowships for twenty years, at the expiration of which period they may be re-elected from time to time for further periods of ten years, or may receive a pension not exceeding the value of their Fellowship. They are elected, with certain exceptions, from those Fellows who have been engaged for at least three years in the educational work of the College; they are bound to be resident at the University during the usual College Terms; and they may marry with the consent of the Master and Fellows, provided that not more than one-half of their number shall be married at the same time. (2) *Fellows not on the Tutorial List*, who are entitled to hold their Fellowships for seven years from the date of their election, exclusive of any time, not exceeding three years, during which they may have been engaged in the educational work of the College, or have held the Bursarship of the College, or a Professorship or Public Readership within the University. But the Master and Fellows may, with the consent of the Visitor, re-elect for periods, not exceeding five years in all, any Fellow who is engaged in the study of any branch of literature or science provided that evidence be laid before them and the Visitor that such studies are likely to produce important results in published writings. Of the whole number of Fellows two, and if the Master be not in Holy Orders three, must be in Holy Orders. Under certain circumstances, Fellows whose income from other sources exceeds £300 per annum, receive only one-third of the emoluments of their Fellowship.

At **Merton** there are twenty-four Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A. There is no restriction as to Holy Orders. They are ordinarily vacated by marriage, but Fellows who hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar of the College, may obtain the consent of the Warden and Fellows to retain their Fellowships after marriage, provided that the number of such married Fellows shall not at any one time exceed four, and that the consent so given shall only be valid so long as the Fellow to whom it is given continues to hold one of the above-mentioned offices in the College.

At **Exeter** there are fifteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., or who have been incorporated into the University as Bachelors of Arts, or who have become in any way members of Convocation. There is in addition a Chaplain Fellow, who is nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

At **Oriel** there are eighteen Fellowships, of which one is at present suspended. Candidates must be under twenty-six years of age, and must have taken the degree of B.A. in some University in the United Kingdom. If at the time of holding an election there be not five Fellows in Holy Orders, the person who shall be elected shall either be in Holy Orders (in which case he may be more than twenty-six years of age), or shall proceed to Deacon's Orders within three years from his election. The Provost and Fellows have power to elect without examination, by a majority of not less than two-thirds, any person who in their judgment is eminently qualified to hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Senior Treasurer, but the Fellow so elected shall vacate his Fellowship on ceasing to hold such office, unless retained in his Fellowship by the majority which was requisite for his election.

At **New College** the number of Fellowships will in future be thirty, of which fifteen will be open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The other fifteen will be open to persons who, having received education for at least two years in the School of Winchester College, or having been for at least twelve Terms members of New College, have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A., or have taken the degree of B.A. in some other University of Great Britain or Ireland. Fellows who for a certain length of time have filled the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar, may be re-elected to be continued in their Fellowships upon their marriage; and persons who are considered likely to be eminently useful to the College in an educational capacity may be elected Fellows without examination and without any restriction as to marriage.

At **Lincoln** there are ten Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations necessary for the

degree of B.A., provided that they have not 'certi reditus' exceeding twice the value of the Fellowship. Every Fellow must take Holy Orders within ten years from his admission as actual Fellow, unless during that time he has become one of the two senior Lay Fellows. Their approximate annual value is £300, and they are all vacated by marriage, except that if any Fellow holds either of the College livings of All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, he may retain his Fellowship although he be married. The College has also power to elect without examination any person, otherwise eligible for a Fellowship, who is considered likely to be eminently useful to it in an educational capacity. One of the ten Fellowships is in the appointment of the Bishop of Lincoln.

At **Brasenose** there are thirteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations requisite for the degree of B.A. Six at least of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, or must take Holy Orders within a limited period, usually three years, from the date of election.

At **Queen's** there are eighteen Fellowships (of which one is at present temporarily suspended), which are open, with certain limitations as to property, to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Nine of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **All Souls'** there are thirty Fellowships, which are open, without any restriction as to the holding of property, to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., provided that they have either been placed in the First Class at any of the Public Examinations of the University, or have obtained some Prize or Scholarship within the University unattached to any College or Hall, and open to general competition among the members of the University. The examination is held in such subjects recognized in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History as are determined from time to time by the Warden and Fellows. All the Fellowships, except those which are held by Professors, are vacated by marriage.

At **Magdalen** there are thirty Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the

University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge for the degree of B.A. The examination for every fifth Fellowship must be in Mathematics and Physical Science alternately. Two-thirds of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Corpus** there are eighteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Six of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders. All Fellowships are vacated by marriage, but the College has power to elect without examination, and without any restriction as to marriage, any person, otherwise qualified to be a Fellow, who is considered likely to be eminently useful to it in an educational capacity.

At **Christ Church** there are at present twenty-eight Senior Studentships, of which nineteen are Clerical, nine Lay. Three are entitled Lee's Readerships in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physics respectively. A Lee's Reader may be elected without examination, may be allowed to retain his position after marriage, and may hold property beyond the amount to which Senior Students are restricted.

An election to the other vacant Senior Studentships is held on December 18, after an examination; candidates must have passed all Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.

At **Trinity** there are twelve Fellowships (of which two are at present suspended), which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Four of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders; and all the Fellowships are vacated at the expiration of six months after marriage.

At **St. John's** the number of Fellowships will eventually be eighteen. They are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Two-thirds of the number of Fellows for the time being must be in Holy Orders; and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage, except in the case of a Professor or Head of a Hall. The emoluments of a Fellow are fixed at double those of a Scholar of the College.

In addition to the above, there are four Fellowships tenable for fourteen years, and of the annual value of about £180. They

are open, with certain limitations and under certain conditions in respect of literary proficiency, first to the kindred of the Founder (Dudley Fereday, Esq.); secondly, to natives of Staffordshire; and in case of a Founder's kin or Staffordshire candidate not satisfying the conditions, then to any other person whatsoever, being a member of the Church of England.

At **Jesus** there are thirteen Fellowships, of which one moiety is confined to natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, if any such be found of sufficient merit; the other moiety is open without such limitation. Candidates for all the Fellowships must have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Nine of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Wadham** there are fourteen Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. There is no restriction as to Holy Orders. The Fellowships are vacated by marriage: but the College is empowered to elect two Fellows who may retain their Fellowships, even though married, so long as they hold the office of Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar. There are two Exhibitions, intended to promote the study of Law and of Medicine, to be held by Fellows (p. 94).

At **Pembroke** there are ten Fellowships, which are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Two of the Fellows are entitled Sheppard Fellows: of these, one must be called to the Bar, as soon as he lawfully can after his election; the other must proceed, as soon as he lawfully can, to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in the University. Four of the ten Fellows must be in Holy Orders, and all the Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

At **Worcester** the number of the Fellowships will ultimately be thirteen. They are open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A., except that candidates for the Fellowships founded by Mrs. Sarah Eaton must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England, and must not be possessed of any property or income exceeding £150 per annum. Two-thirds of the total number of the Fellows must be in Holy Orders; and all the Fellowships, except two when held by Professors, are vacated by marriage.

### III. COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS.

Scholarships are institutions which constitute their holders members of an intra-academical corporation, without a voice in its government, but with a claim to instruction, to rooms, and to an allowance for maintenance. They were in most cases originally intended to provide for the education at the University of the inhabitants of certain localities, or the descendants of certain families: their length of tenure was unlimited; and they gave, as vacancies occurred, a right of succession to Fellowships. But in all these respects subsequent legislation has effected considerable changes: they are now for the most part open to a competitive examination, which has no other limit than that of age or academical standing; their tenure is usually limited to five years; they confer no right of succession to Fellowships; and the various allowances of the older Statutes are commuted for a fixed money payment. Election in all cases takes place after an examination, of which due notice is given in the *Oxford University Gazette*, and also in the principal London newspapers: about two-thirds of the total number are awarded for excellence in Classics, the remainder are divided between Mathematics, Physical Science, and Modern History. The examination-papers are not published, but copies of them can sometimes be procured from one of the officers of a College; and candidates who have not been at one of the larger Public Schools, where the standard required is usually well known, will do well to endeavour to ascertain the nature of what is required of them before entering into the competition.

Exhibitions differ from Scholarships partly in that they do not constitute their holders members of the corporation of a College, partly in that the limit of age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who produce evidence of their need of assistance. Until the passing of the Universities Act of 1854 they were for the most part conferred at the absolute discretion of the Head or Head and Fellows of a College; but they are now more commonly given after an examination of the same kind as that which is held for Scholarships.



Bible-Clerkships are offices to which certain small duties, such as those of marking the attendance of Undergraduates in Chapel and of saying Grace at dinner, are usually attached. They are in the free gift of the Head of a College or Hall, but it is not infrequent for him to open them to a competition among persons who produce evidence of want of pecuniary assistance.

At **University** there are—

(1) Twelve Scholarships, of which two or three are filled up every year in Hilary Term. They are open without regard to place of birth or education, and without limitation of age, and are tenable for five years from the day of election. Candidates, if already members of the University, must not have exceeded four Terms from their matriculation. Their annual value is £80 during residence, inclusive of all allowances.

(2) The Exhibitions in the gift of the College are mostly attached to certain schools, some of them being open to general competition in default of properly qualified candidates from the favoured schools. They are of various values.

At **Balliol** there are—

(1) Ten Foundation Scholarships, two of which are awarded every year in Michaelmas Term, after an examination in Classics. They are open to all persons under the age of nineteen, and are tenable for five years. Their annual value is about £80 per annum during residence.

(2) Four Mathematical Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have not exceeded one year from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(3) Four Modern History Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(4) Four Natural Science Scholarships, one of which is awarded every year. They are open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation, and are tenable for four years. Their annual value is £80.

(5) Ten Classical Exhibitions, of which two or three are awarded every year. They are open to all persons who have

not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation, and are tenable for five years. Their annual value is £60.

(6) An Exhibition (called the Jenkyns Exhibition) is usually awarded every year, after a competitive examination in Scholarship, History, and Philosophy, to an Undergraduate of the College who has not exceeded his sixteenth Term. Its annual value is £100, it is tenable for four years, and it may be held together with any other Scholarship or Exhibition in the College.

(7) It has also been the custom of the College to offer two Exhibitions every year to those candidates who have distinguished themselves in the Oxford Local Examinations, and also to award two Exhibitions for Classical or General Knowledge, according to the result of an examination held at the College. The annual value of both these classes of Exhibitions is £40, and they are tenable for four years.

(8) Fourteen Exhibitions (called the Snell Exhibitions), two or three of which are awarded every year, after an examination held at Glasgow. They are open to those members of the University of Glasgow whose fathers or grandfathers were Scotchmen: they are tenable for five years, and their annual value is about £110.

(9) Five Scholarships (called Blundell Scholarships), which are confined to persons educated at Tiverton School, and one of which is awarded every year after an examination held at that School. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £60.

(10) An Exhibition (called the Warner Exhibition) is awarded once in every five years, after an examination held at the College. Its annual value is £90, and it is tenable for five years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or be the sons of fathers who were born in Scotland. The subjects of examination are the same as for the Classical Scholarships.

(11) Two small Exhibitions, confined to Tiverton and Ludlow Schools respectively, if candidates of sufficient merit appear.

At **Merton** there are eighteen Postmasters and four Scholars. Of the Postmasterships, two are in the nomination of the Provost of Eton and the Provost of King's alternately: of the remaining Postmasterships, and the Scholarships, ten are awarded after an examination in Classics (which is usually held in Easter Term),

five after an examination in Mathematics, and five after an examination in Natural Science (the two latter examinations are usually held in October). They are all open without limitation of age; they are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £80.

At **Exeter** there are at this time twenty-three Scholarships: (1) ten of the value of £80 per annum, open to all British subjects; (2) ten of the value of £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the diocese of Exeter, or educated in some school in that diocese for at least three years last past; (3) three of the value of, sometimes £80, sometimes £70 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for three years last past at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. In the event however of no candidate offering, who in the judgment of the electors is duly qualified to be a Scholar of the College, both the Scholarships for the diocese of Exeter and those for the Channel Islands may be thrown open to all British subjects.

All the Scholarships are tenable for five years, and the candidates for any must not, on the day of election, have completed the twentieth year of their age.

Besides Exhibitions attached to the College from Eton, Exeter, and other schools, there are at present nine Exhibitions in the gift of the College.

(1) Two called How Exhibitions, of the value each of about £35 per annum, limited in the first instance to the kin of the Founder; in default of such kin, to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, or, on failure of fit candidates from such counties, to sons of clergymen of the Church of England without limitation of locality.

(2) Two Gifford Exhibitions, of the value of about £35 per annum each, limited first to persons educated at Ashburton School; in failure of such, to persons born or educated in the county of Devon, or in failure of such, open to all British subjects.

(3) The Symes Exhibition, worth about £63 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated either in the county of Somerset or Dorset; or, on failure of such, open

to all British subjects. The Exhibitioner, however, must be a person intending to take Holy Orders in the Church of England.

(4) The Michell Exhibition, of the value of about £40 per annum, open to all members of the College who are applying themselves to the study of Divinity.

(5) The Richards Exhibition, of the value of £30 per annum, open to general competition.

(6) Two College Exhibitions, value £50 per annum each, open to general competition.

The candidates for the Exhibitions must in all cases be such as appear to be in need of assistance at the University.

At **Oriel** there are—

(1) Ten Scholarships, two of which are awarded every year. They are open to all persons under the age of twenty, provided that, if already members of the University, they have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £80. Scholars may reside either within or without the walls of the College: if resident in College, they are subject to the usual College charges; if resident out of College, they pay £10 for Caution-money, £21 for Tuition-fees, and £1 for College dues.

(2) Four Exhibitions (Adam de Brome's Exhibitions), which are confined to deserving persons in need of support at the University. They are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £80.

(3) Three Exhibitions (Robinson Exhibitions), to which all members of the College are eligible. They are tenable for three years, and their annual value is about £38. The examination is chiefly in Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(4) Two Exhibitions (Ludwell Exhibitions), which are in the first instance confined to the founder's kin and to natives of Kent, but, in default of such candidates, are thrown open to general competition. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £40.

(5) Four Exhibitions (Beaufort Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, from natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. They

are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £25.

(6) Two Exhibitions (Ireland Exhibitions), which are open to members of the College who have not exceeded their tenth Term from matriculation. They are tenable until the end of the sixteenth Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £30. The subjects of examination are those of the First Public Examination for Classical Honours.

(7) One Exhibition (Rutland Exhibition), open to members of the College under the age of twenty who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation. It is tenable for four, or in certain cases five, years; and its annual value is £21. The examination is the same as that for the College Scholarships.

(8) Two Clerkships, the holders of which must be deserving persons in need of assistance at the University. Their charges are less than those of other members of the College, and they enjoy certain Exhibitions the gross annual amount of which is between £70 and £80. The Clerkships are tenable for three years from matriculation.

No Scholar or Adam de Brome's Exhibitioner can hold more than one of the other Exhibitions mentioned above.

At Queen's there are—

(1) Fifteen Foundation Scholarships, which are open, without respect to place of birth, to all persons under the age of twenty years who produce satisfactory testimonials of moral character. They are tenable for five years from the day of election, and their inclusive annual value is not less than £75. One Scholarship at least every year is awarded for proficiency in Mathematics and Physical Science.

(2) Two Bible-Clerkships, which are in the gift of the Provost, and which are conferred by him on deserving persons whom he has ascertained to be in need of support at the University. They are tenable for five years, and their annual value is £75 with rooms.

(3) One Scholarship (Jodrell Scholarship), which is awarded every four years after an examination in Classics and Divinity. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland under twenty years of age, and if members of the University, must not

have exceeded three Terms from their matriculation ; they must also produce certificates of moral character. *Ceteris paribus* that candidate is to be preferred who stands most in need of pecuniary assistance. The annual value of the Scholarship is at present £100, and it is tenable for four years.

(4) Four Exhibitions (Eglesfield Exhibitions), open to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland under the age of twenty years. They are tenable for four years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £75.

(5) Fifteen Exhibitions (Hastings Exhibitions), open without restriction as to age to persons educated at the Schools of Carlisle, Penrith, or St. Bees in Cumberland, Appleby or Heversham in Westmoreland, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Hipperholme, Leeds, Pontefract, Richmond, Sedbergh, Wakefield, or York in Yorkshire : one candidate may be sent by each School for each vacancy. They are at present of the annual value of £90, and are tenable for five years.

(6) One Exhibition (Fitzgerald Exhibition), open, without restriction as to age, to natives of Middlesex. Its annual value is about £65, and it is tenable for seven years.

(7) One Exhibition (Thanet Exhibition), open to all persons educated at Appleby School. Its annual value is £40, and it is tenable for five years.

(8) Two Exhibitions (Holmes Exhibitions), open to all natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Their annual value is £45, and they are tenable for five years.

(9) One Exhibition (Fox Exhibition), open to all natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland who have been educated at St. Bees' School. Its annual value is £30, and it is tenable for five years.

(10) Two Exhibitions (Dixon Exhibitions), one of which is open to all natives of Whitehaven, the other to natives of Whitehaven who have been educated at St. Bees' School. Their annual value is about £35, and they are tenable for five years.

(11) Two Exhibitions (Wilson Exhibitions), one of which is open to persons educated at Kirkby-Lonsdale School, the other to persons educated at Kendal School. The annual value of the former is £20, and of the latter £15 ; they are both tenable for five years.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to the College, though not in its immediate gift:—

(1) One of the annual value of £40 (Tylney Exhibition), the nomination to which is in the hands of the possessor of Tylney Hall.

(2) Two of the annual value of about £65 (Thomas Exhibitions), open to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees, or in default thereof for sons of clergymen who have been resident for three years in the diocese of Carlisle. These Exhibitions are in the appointment of the Bishop and Dean of Carlisle and the Provost of the College.

In addition to the above, there are several small Exhibitions which are usually held with some other Scholarship or Exhibition within the College; but no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Bible-Clerkship can be held with any other Exhibition within the College in any case in which the aggregate income of the two emoluments would exceed £110 per annum.

The Exhibitions which are mentioned above as being confined to particular schools or counties may be thrown open to general competition, if Candidates of sufficient merit do not present themselves from the favoured localities; and in the cases in which the Exhibitions are in the gift of persons external to the College, the College is not bound to receive the persons so nominated, unless they are fit, in the judgment of the Provost and Fellows, to be Exhibitioners of the College.

The election to vacancies takes place (1) on the second Saturday after Easter, (2) on the third Tuesday in October, in each year.

**At New College** there will be in future—

(1) Thirty Scholarships, which are filled by an annual election, held at Winchester College, of six boys receiving education in the School of that College. In default of a sufficient number of duly-qualified candidates, these Scholarships are thrown open to general competition.

(2) Ten Scholarships which are open to all persons under the age of twenty.

All the Scholarships are tenable for five years, and their

inclusive annual value is £100. There are also from time to time some Exhibitions in the gift of the College.

At **Lincoln** there are—

(1) At least twelve Foundation Scholarships, which are open without limitation of age, and of which three are awarded at the beginning of every Michaelmas Term, after an examination usually in classical subjects. They are tenable for four years, provided that the holder does not accept any position incompatible with residence in Oxford, and are of the annual inclusive value of £80. A Scholarship may be forfeited (1) by misconduct, (2) by neglect of study, (3) by failing to pass any of the University Examinations at the proper time.

(2) Two Scholarships (the Matthews and the Radford Scholarships), which are open under the same conditions as the preceding, but are of somewhat less value.

(3) One Scholarship (the Tatham Scholarship), in the election to which there is a preference to persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire.

(4) Two Scholarships, of the value of £60, to which the Rector nominates.

(5) Two or three Exhibitions of the value of £30, tenable for three years, are usually offered at the close of the annual Scholarship examination to those candidates who have most distinguished themselves.

At **Magdalen** there will be in future—

(1) Thirty Demyships, of which three or four are usually awarded at the beginning of every Michaelmas Term after an examination in Classics, one or more in Mathematics, and one or more in Natural Science. All the Demyships are open to all persons who have not attained the age of twenty years: they are tenable for five years, provided that the holder does not accept any appointment which will, in the judgment of the electors, interfere with the completion of his University studies; and their inclusive annual value is £95.

a. The examination for the Classical Demyships consists of Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin into English, questions in Divinity, Ancient History, and Philology: for such candidates as desire



it, either as an alternative for, or in addition to, the Classical papers, questions are also set in Modern History and Literature, with translations from French and German into English, and vice versa.

β. In the examination for Mathematical Demysships, papers are set in Arithmetic and Algebra, in Pure Geometry, in Trigonometry and the Theory of Equations, and in Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions. Candidates have also to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

γ. In the examination for Natural Science Demysships, questions are set relating to General Physics, to Chemistry, and to Biology, including Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, with the principles of the classification and distribution of plants and animals; but a clear and exact knowledge of the principles of any one of the above-mentioned sciences will be preferred to a more general and less accurate acquaintance with more than one. The examination in Chemistry and Biology will be partly practical, if necessary. Candidates have also to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

(2) Exhibitions, the number of which is at present uncertain, but of which four will eventually be offered for competition every year. The subjects and time of examination are the same as those for the Demysships, but while the Demysships are simply competitive, the Exhibitions are awarded to persons who fail to obtain Demysships, but are known to need support at the University and to deserve it. Candidates should prove to the satisfaction of the electors that they cannot be supported at College without such assistance; evidence on this point is considered as strictly confidential. Testimonials of good conduct and character are likewise of great importance. As there are usually several candidates who are found to satisfy these conditions to about the same extent, the merit of the candidates as tested by examination necessarily becomes a very material element in deciding the question. Persons who have only very slight pretensions on the ground of attainments are therefore recommended not to incur the trouble and expense of presenting themselves.

(3) Vacancies occur from time to time for an Academical Clerk, whose duties are to take part in the daily Choral Services in the Chapel, which extend over about nine months in the year, and such choir practices as may be appointed. Candidates are required to pass, 1. the ordinary matriculation examination of the College; 2. an examination in Music, i.e. they have to sing a solo of their own selection, and also some pieces selected by the organist. The inclusive annual emolument is about £95. The candidate elected is required to pass at the proper time the several Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A.

At **Brasenose** there are—

(1) Open Scholarships, which will eventually be twelve in number, and of which two or three are usually awarded every year in Easter Term. They are tenable for five years, and their inclusive annual value is £80. Candidates must be under the age of twenty.

(2) Twenty-two Scholarships (Somerset Scholarships), which are confined in the first instance to Hereford, Manchester, and Marlborough Schools, but which in default of properly-qualified candidates from those Schools are thrown open to general competition, two Scholarships being in such cases occasionally held by the same person. They are tenable for five years, and vary in value from £36 8s. to £52.

(3) Seventeen Exhibitions (Hulme Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Dean of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury from among those members of the College who have entered upon the thirteenth Term from their matriculation. They are tenable for four years from the beginning of the thirteenth Term, provided that the holders reside in Oxford during the usual Academical Terms. Their annual value is £135 in money, and £20 to be spent in books approved of by the Principal.

(4) Three Exhibitions (Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions), which are intended to assist in the education for Holy Orders the sons of poor or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot unaided support the expenses of a College education. They are tenable until the expiration of four years from matriculation,

and are of the annual value of £40. Candidates must be Undergraduate members of the College who have resided at least one Term.

At **Corpus** there are—

(1) Twenty-four Scholarships, which are open to all persons under the age of twenty, and are tenable until the completion of five years from matriculation. They are of the gross annual value of £95 or £100, being worth £80, in addition to rooms rent-free during residence. The examination usually takes place in Hilary Term.

(2) Exhibitions are also occasionally offered for competition at the same time as the Scholarships. They have usually no limit of age, and their value is £60, together with rooms rent-free during residence.

(3) A number of Exhibitions have also been instituted by the President and Fellows, tenable only by Commoners of the College, and awarded at the Midsummer College examinations.

At **Christ Church** there are—

(1) Twenty-one Junior Studentships, confined to boys educated at Westminster School, and awarded after an examination held at that School. They are tenable for seven years.

(2) Thirty-one Junior Studentships, of which at least one in every three is awarded for excellence in Mathematics and Physical Science alternately; the others are usually awarded for excellence in Classics. Candidates for Physical Science Studentships must be under the age of twenty on the 1st of January preceding the election: candidates for other Studentships under the age of nineteen on the same day. The Studentships are tenable for five years from the day of election, and are worth £75, or in some cases £90, a year, exclusive of rooms. The examination is held in Hilary Term, and the election takes place on the second Saturday in Lent.

(3) Ten Exhibitions, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £50 in money, together with free tuition and dinner in hall. Candidates must show to the satisfaction of the Dean that they are in need of pecuniary help to enable them to pursue their studies at the University. There is no limit of age.

(4) One Exhibition (Slade Exhibition), of £30, tenable for

one year, and open to persons who have not already matriculated.

The following Exhibitions are also attached to Christ Church, though not in its immediate gift.

Two Exhibitions (Holford Exhibitions), open to persons who have been educated for the two years preceding either the day of election, or if already members of the University, the day of their matriculation, at Charterhouse School. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £60. Candidates must not have exceeded the fourth Term from their matriculation, but there is no further limitation as to age.

At **Trinity** there are—

(1) Thirteen Scholarships, open to all candidates above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty. They are tenable for twenty Terms, inclusive of the Term of election, and their annual value is £80. The examination is usually held in Hilary Term: its subjects are the usual branches of Latin and Greek scholarship.

(2) One Scholarship (Henniker Scholarship), of the annual value of £20, and tenable in case of re-election for five years. The examination takes place in Divinity and Mathematics.

(3) Two Exhibitions of £20 each, tenable for one year, open to Commoners of the College without limitation of age. These are usually filled up in October.

At **St. John's** there are—

(1) Twenty-eight Scholarships, of which twenty-one are confined to persons under the age of nineteen, who for the two years preceding the day of election have been educated at Merchant Taylors' School, or in default of properly-qualified candidates from that School, at Christ's Hospital. Of the remaining seven, two are appropriated to Coventry School, two to Bristol School, two to Reading School, and one to Tunbridge School. Candidates must be under the age of twenty, and must produce certificates of having been educated for the two years preceding the day of election at one or other of the above-mentioned Schools. The Merchant Taylors' Scholarships are tenable for seven years, the other Scholarships are tenable for five years; they are all of the inclusive annual value of £100. In default

of properly-qualified candidates from the favoured Schools, all the above Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(2) Five Scholarships, open to all persons under the age of twenty. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £100. The examination usually takes place in Trinity Term.

(3) One Scholarship (Holmes Scholarship), open to all persons without any limitation as to age, and tenable for five years.

(4) Four Scholarships (Casberd Scholarships), which are confined to members of the College who have been one year at least in residence, and who are on no foundation. They are tenable for four years, and are of the annual value of £90.

**At Jesus** there are—

(1) Twenty Scholarships, confined to persons who are either natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, or who for the four years preceding the day of election, or if members of the University, the day of their matriculation, have been educated at one of the Free Grammar Schools of Abergavenny, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Bottwnog, or the Free School of Cowbridge. They are of the inclusive annual value of £80, and they are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation. Candidates must be under twenty-four years of age.

(2) Two Scholarships, of the same value and tenable for the same length of time as the above, but open without restriction as to place of birth.

(3) Exhibitions, the number of which is at present thirty, and which are confined to 'deserving persons, being natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, whom the Principal and Fellows have ascertained to be in need of support at the University.' They are tenable until the end of the twentieth Term from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40.

**At Wadham** there are—

(1) Fifteen Scholarships, open to all persons under twenty years of age, and tenable for five years. Their annual value, inclusive of rooms, is £80. The election takes place on December 6, and one Scholarship is usually awarded every year for excellence in Mathematics.

(2) Two Clerkships, of the approximate annual value of £80, inclusive of rooms. They are in the nomination of the Warden, and are usually tenable until the degree of B.A.

(3) Ten Exhibitions (Hody Exhibitions), which are awarded after examination, four for the study of Hebrew, and six for the study of Greek. They are tenable for four years, and are at present of the annual value of £45: and the holders of them are examined once in each Term by the Regius Professors of Hebrew and Greek respectively.

(4) Four Exhibitions (Wills' Exhibitions), intended to promote the study of law and of medicine, two to be held by Fellows, and two by Scholars. The annual value of a Fellow's Exhibition is £90, of a Scholar's £18.

(5) Four Exhibitions (Goodridge Exhibitions), two of the annual value of £20, and two of £12, which are awarded to deserving Commoners.

(6) One Exhibition (Warner Exhibition), of the annual value of £10, intended to promote the study of Botany. It is in the nomination of the Warden. The Exhibitioner is to give proof of his study every year to the Professor of Botany.

(7) One Exhibition (Somerscales Exhibition), of the annual value of £12, (or two of £6 each,) in the nomination of the Warden.

In addition to the above the College gives an annual sum of £100 from its corporate funds to be assigned by the Warden and Tutors to deserving Undergraduates, in such proportions as they may think fit.

At **Pembroke** there are—

(1) Five Scholarships, open to all persons under the age of twenty. They are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £60 in money, together with an allowance of £12 towards the rent of rooms in College, or of £10 towards lodgings.

(2) Five Scholarships confined to persons under the age of twenty, who have been educated, for the two years preceding the day of election, at Abingdon School. They are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £50, together with an allowance of £10 towards the rent of either rooms in College or lodgings.

(3) Two Scholarships (King Charles I. Scholarships), confined to persons, under the age of twenty, born in Jersey or Guernsey, or in one of the islands adjacent to them, or educated for the two years preceding the election at Victoria College in Jersey or at Elizabeth College in Guernsey. They are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £90: the senior of the two Scholars has in addition an allowance of £10 towards the rent of either rooms in College or lodgings.

(4) One Scholarship (Bishop Morley's Scholarship), confined to the same persons as the preceding: it is tenable for five years, and its annual value is £70, together with an allowance of £10 towards the rent of rooms in College.

(5) One Scholarship (Rous Scholarship), confined to persons educated for the two years preceding the election at Eton College, and nominated by the Head Master. If more than one person be nominated by the Head Master, the College elects the most proficient. The Scholarship is tenable for five years, and its annual value is £60.

(6) One Scholarship (Holford Scholarship), confined to persons on the foundation of Sutton at the Charterhouse: but if on any vacancy two or more such candidates do not present themselves, or if the candidates who present themselves are not judged by the Master and Fellows to be of sufficient merit to be elected, the Scholarship is thrown open for that turn to all scholars of the Charterhouse School, educated for not less than two years at that School. The Scholarship is tenable for five years, and is of the annual value of £60.

(7) Two Scholarships (Boulter and Radcliffe Scholarships), open without restriction: they are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £60.

(8) One Scholarship (Henney Scholarship), open without restriction: it is tenable for five years, and is of the annual value of £90.

(9) Two Scholarships (Oades and Stafford Scholarships), confined to persons who produce evidence that they are unable to defray the expense of a University education without assistance. They are tenable for five years, and are of the annual value of £60.

(10) Eight Scholarships (Townsend Scholarships), confined to persons who have been educated for the continuous period of

two out of the three years preceding the day of election at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, or Chipping-Campden School. They are tenable for eight years, but the holders share in the emoluments during only four years, and are of the annual value of £90, together with an allowance of £10 towards the rent of either rooms in College or lodgings.

All the Scholarships which are confined, as mentioned above, to particular Schools or localities, may be thrown open to general competition, if in the judgment of the Master and Fellows no candidate of sufficient merit presents himself from the favoured places. And in the case of the Scholarships No. 1 to 7 inclusive, the Master and Fellows may extend the time during which they are tenable for any period not exceeding two years.

At Worcester there are—

(1) One Scholarship (Barnes Scholarship), of the inclusive annual value of £120, and tenable for four years. It is open without restriction. The subjects of examination are Classics, and the languages and subject-matter of Holy Scripture.

(2) Five Scholarships (Mrs. Eaton's Scholarships), confined to sons of clergymen who require assistance to support them at the University. They are tenable for five years from matriculation, and are of the inclusive annual value of £75.

(3) Three Scholarships (Dr. Clarke's Scholarships), open without restriction. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £75.

(4) Six Scholarships (Sir Thomas Cooke's Scholarships), confined to persons educated at Bromsgrove School. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £55.

(5) One Scholarship (Finney Scholarship), confined to natives of Staffordshire. It is tenable for five years, and its inclusive annual value is £60.

(6) Two Exhibitions (Lady Holford's Exhibitions), confined to persons educated at the Charterhouse. They are tenable for five years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £20.

(7) One Exhibition (Kay Exhibition), of the annual value of £30, tenable for five years, and confined to natives of Yorkshire.

(8) In addition to the above, the College gives a variable



number of Exhibitions of the annual value of £21 for three years. The number of such Exhibitions is at present nine, and they are open without restriction.

(9) The College also offers an Exhibition, of the annual value of £70 for four years, to those Senior Candidates successively who have obtained the highest places in the First Division of the General List at the Oxford Local Examinations, provided that they are placed in the First Division of one at least of the four first Sections of Examination.

Of the above Scholarships and Exhibitions, those numbered 4, 5, 6, 7 may, in default of properly-qualified candidates from the favoured localities, be thrown open to general competition. The examination usually takes place in Easter or Trinity Term.

**At St. Mary Hall** there are—

(1) Four Scholarships (Dyke Scholarships), confined to persons born in one of the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, or who for the three years ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding the day of appointment have been resident in those counties, or who for the two years ending with such thirty-first day of December have been educated at any School or Schools in those counties. Candidates must be under the age of twenty: if members of the University, they must not have exceeded the fourth Term from that of their matriculation inclusive: and they must show to the satisfaction of the Trustees that they are in need of assistance to support them at the University. The Scholarships are tenable for four years from the day of appointment inclusive, and are at present of the annual value of £50, with a prospect of increase to £75. The examination takes place in January, and an appointment to one Scholarship at least must be made in every year. Except in special cases allowed by the Trustees the stipends are payable only during residence.

(2) One Exhibition (Nowell Exhibition), of the annual value of £30, and tenable for four years from matriculation. Preference is given to the kin of the Founder, Dr. Nowell, formerly Principal of the Hall, or his wife; and next to the lawful descendants of the Rev. John Rawbone (sometime Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall) by Jane Mary his wife. In default of such candidates the appointment rests with the Principal.

At **Magdalen Hall** there are—

(1) Three Scholarships (Lusby Scholarships), open without restriction, except that candidates, if members of the University, must not have exceeded the eighth Term from their matriculation. They are tenable for three years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £50.

(2) Four Scholarships (Meeke Scholarships), confined to persons educated at the Free Grammar School of Worcester. They are tenable for three years, and are of the inclusive annual value of £40.

(3) One Scholarship (Macbride Scholarship), of the annual value of £40, tenable for three years, and open without restriction.

(4) Two Scholarships (Lucy Scholarships), of the annual value of £25, tenable for three years, and confined to persons educated at Hampton Lucy School.

(5) Two Exhibitions (White and Brunsell Exhibitions), which are in the gift of the Principal.

In default of properly-qualified candidates from the favoured Schools, the Meeke and Lucy Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition. The examination usually takes place in Hilary Term.

At **St. Edmund Hall** there are (1) a Bible-Clerkship of the value of from £55 to £60 per annum, (2) an Organistship of the value of £24 per annum. Both are usually tenable for three years. The former is confined to persons who are in need of assistance at the University, and is given after a competitive examination. The latter is given by the nomination of the Principal. There is no limit of age.

At **Keble**, there are several Exhibitions, varying in value from £40 to £60 annually, which are open, without limit of age, to all persons who are not members of the University, and to members of the College and Unattached Students who have not exceeded one year's standing from their matriculation. They are awarded after a competitive examination, which is usually held in Easter or Act Term; the subjects of examination are—(1) Classics; (2) General Questions; (3) Historical Questions, or Latin and Greek verses, as alternatives. They are usually tenable for four years, but the value of the fourth year's Exhibition is only paid if the holder is reading for Honours in some Final Honour School.

## IV. EXHIBITIONS FOR UNATTACHED STUDENTS.

Two Exhibitions are offered every year by the Worshipful Company of Grocers for the benefit of Students in the University of Oxford not attached to any College or Hall.

The Exhibitions are open to any Unattached Student who

- (1) Shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Delegates of such Students his need of help;
- (2) Shall have resided in the University during one Term at least (Easter and Act Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one Term);
- (3) Shall have passed Responsions; and
- (4) Shall have been examined in such manner as shall from time to time have been appointed by the Delegates aforesaid.

The Exhibitions are tenable for three years; and must in any case be vacated at the end of the eighteenth Term from matriculation, or on the admittance of the Exhibitioner as a member of any College or Hall in the University of Oxford.

Each Exhibitioner receives his annual stipend in two equal portions, as determined by the Court of Assistants, on production to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company of a certificate, signed by the Censors, and certifying that he has kept by actual residence such portion of the half-year as is required by the University Regulations; that he has during the same period been diligent in pursuing his studies; that his conduct has been entirely satisfactory; and that he is not in receipt of an income from Exhibitions, Scholarships, or other such emoluments exceeding in the aggregate £80 a year, exclusive of the Grocers' Company's Exhibition.

## V. ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The University has recently accepted the sum of £6,000 sterling for the foundation of three Scholarships which are to be competed for annually in Easter Term under certain regulations, of which the following are the most important :—

The candidates for these Scholarships must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of an University education, and, if members of the University, Undergraduates who have not exceeded their third Term of residence.

For every election the Trustees appoint two or more Members of Convocation, not necessarily of their own body, to examine the claims of all persons wishing to become candidates. Every claim on which the judges so appointed cannot agree is referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and his decision is final. No person is received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vice-gent of his College or Hall or of the Censors of Unattached Students, or, if not already a member of the University, without sufficient testimonials. The names of those who have been found to be duly qualified are sent to the Examiners; and the election is then made upon the ground of merit only, except that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York is *cæteris paribus* preferred.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years from the date of election. If however a person not a member of the University is elected and his residence is deferred for more than one Term beyond the Term in which he was elected, he only has the profits of his Scholarship from the date of the commencement of his residence.

The Scholarships are not tenable with any Scholarship or Exhibition in any College or Hall, the annual value of which exceeds the sum of fifty pounds.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF DEGREES AND EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

#### I. OF DEGREES.

##### § 1. General Conditions.

THE University grants degrees in five Faculties, viz. in Arts, Music, Law, Medicine, and Divinity. The three latter are termed 'superior' Faculties, that is, the attainment of a degree in Arts, or at least the possession of the necessary qualifications for the attainment of such a degree, is a 'condition precedent' for entrance upon them. Degrees in Music stand on a peculiar footing, and do not confer the privileges which are attached to a complete course of liberal study.

The special conditions which are required before a candidate is eligible to receive any of these degrees in ordinary course are mentioned below. Three further conditions are common to all degrees. (1) Candidates must obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Censors of Unattached Students, as the case may be: this consent must be signified in writing to the Registrar on or before the day on which the degree is to be conferred. (2) They must obtain the consent of the University, for which purpose their names are publicly read out in Congregation by one of the Proctors. (3) They must give notice of their intention to become candidates, by entering their names in a book, which is kept for the purpose at the Vice-Chancellor's house, not later than the day before that on which they purpose to take their degrees.

When all the required conditions have been satisfied, the candidates are presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors in the House of Congregation: those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.A., B.C.L., or B.M., give a promise to conform to the Statutes of the University; those who are to be admitted to the degree of M.A., D.C.L., D.M., B.D., or D.D., also give a

promise in reference to their privileges as members of the House of Convocation ; and those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.D., or D.D., are further required to signify their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. The formula which is employed by the Vice-Chancellor in conferring the degrees of M.A., D.C.L., D.M., and in which the name of the Holy Trinity occurs, may be varied, if objection be urged.

## § 2. Special Conditions of the several Degrees.

### 1. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(a) Candidates must have resided for twelve Terms within the limits of the University, under the conditions mentioned in Chapter I, § II : a certificate to this effect must be given by their College or Hall, or by the Censors of Unattached Students, as the case may be. And since the statutable time of residence in each Term is shorter than the Term itself, candidates who have resided for twelve consecutive Terms from their matriculation are eligible for their degree in their twelfth Term as soon as they have completed the statutable residence for that Term : for example, a student who matriculates in Michaelmas Term 1873, may be eligible for a degree in Trinity Term 1876, i.e. in about two years and eight months.

(β) They must exhibit to the Registrar, on or before the day on which they propose to take their degree, certificates of having passed the First and Second Public Examinations, i.e. (1) either the *Testamur* of the Classical Moderators, or, in the case referred to on p. 118. § 3. 1, a certificate of having been placed in a Class in Greek and Latin Literature, together with a certificate of having subsequently satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or the substituted matter : (2) the *Testamur* of the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in the substituted matter, (unless the candidate has obtained Honours in the School of Theology) : (3) either the *Testamurs* of having passed one of the legitimate combinations of three subjects in the Pass School, or the certificate of having been placed in a Class in one of the Honour Schools, at the Second Public Examination.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £7 10s., unless they have previously been admitted to, and have paid the fees

for, the status of S.C.L. or S.M., in which case the fee is £2. Members of Colleges and Halls have also to pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 181.

## 2. DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

(a) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Unattached Students). There is no prescribed interval of time between the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, so that a Candidate who has attained the requisite standing can take them on the same day.

(β) They must pay to the University a fee of £12, unless they have previously been admitted to, and paid the fees for, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, in which case the fee is £7. (Those who were admitted to the degree of B.C.L. before September 9th, 1855, pay only £4 5s. on subsequently taking the degree of M.A.) Members of Colleges and Halls also pay a fee to their College or Hall: see p. 181.

At the expiration of the Term in which a Master of Arts has taken his degree (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one) he becomes a '*Regent Master*.' He is then, but not until then, a member of the House of Convocation, and as such entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House, so long as he pays his annual dues to the University, and also keeps his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Unattached Students. Arrangements have been made by which he may compound for all such dues by payment of a single sum, and thus become a life-member of Convocation.

## 3. STATUS OF STUDENT OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have resided for twelve Terms within the University, and have passed all the Examinations which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must pay to the University a fee of £7 10s. Members of Colleges and Halls usually also pay a fee to their College or Hall.

## 4. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have been admitted either as Students of Civil Law, or as Bachelors of Arts.

( $\beta$ ) They must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their names on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Unattached Students).

( $\gamma$ ) They must have passed an Examination (see p. 159), and must exhibit to the Registrar the certificate of the Examiners.

( $\delta$ ) They must pay to the University a fee of £6 10s.

Bachelors of Civil Law are not, as such, members of the House of Convocation: but since, with the exception mentioned above, every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law has also attained the standing which is necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, it is usual for the two degrees to be held together. The University allows this to be done without the sacrifice of any of the privileges of either degree.

## 5. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have completed five years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

( $\beta$ ) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or his deputy, a dissertation composed by themselves on a subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

( $\gamma$ ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

## 6. STATUS OF STUDENT OF MEDICINE.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have resided for twelve Terms within the University, and have passed all the Examinations which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

( $\beta$ ) They must pay to the University a fee of £7 10s.

## 7. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have been admitted either as Students of Medicine or as Bachelors of Arts or as Bachelors of Civil Law.



( $\beta$ ) They must have spent four years in the study of Medicine, either at Oxford or elsewhere, from the time of their passing in any one School of the Second Public Examination.

( $\gamma$ ) They must have passed two Examinations at intervals of two years; and as one of the conditions of the second of such Examinations, they must produce certificates, to be approved by a majority of the Examiners, of having attended some Hospital of good repute. (See p. 163.)

( $\delta$ ) They must pay to the University (1) a fee of £9, after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £6 10s. on the occasion of taking their degree.

Bachelors of Medicine who wish to have the licence of the University to practise Medicine must produce testimonial letters from the Regius Professor and one other Doctor of Medicine, or from three Doctors of Medicine resident at Oxford; the consent of the University must then be obtained in the same way as in the case of ordinary degrees: after this has been given, a licence is issued under the seal of the University.

## 8. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have completed three years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

( $\beta$ ) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Medicine, a dissertation composed by themselves on some medical subject approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it.

( $\gamma$ ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

All who have been admitted as Doctors of Medicine have ipso facto the licence of the University to practise Medicine.

## 9. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

( $\alpha$ ) Candidates must have completed three years from the day on which they became Regent Masters of Arts.

( $\beta$ ) They must have been admitted to Priest's Orders, and must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor in the House of Congregation either their Letters of Orders or a certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese in which they were ordained.

(γ) They must read publicly in the Divinity School, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Divinity, two dissertations composed by themselves in English on Theological subjects, either dogmatical or critical, approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him copies of them.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £14.

#### 10. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(α) Candidates must have completed four years from the time of their admission as Bachelors of Divinity.

(β) They must publicly read and expound in English, in the Divinity School, on three separate days, three portions, either continuous or separate, of Holy Scripture. They must also notify the University of the time and subject of their exposition three clear days before.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

*Accumulation of the degrees of B.D. and D.D.*—Any Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to regency may, with the consent of the House of Convocation, which must be embodied in a decree, take the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at the same time. In this case (1) he is at liberty to perform the exercises for either of the two degrees, whichever he may choose; (2) he is required to pay a fee of £5 in addition to the fees for both the degrees.

#### 11. DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

(α) Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University, but they are not required either to have resided, or to have attained any academical standing, except that which is involved in the interval of time which must elapse between their two Examinations.

(β) They must have passed two Examinations, and have composed a piece of music in five-part harmony. (See p. 164.)

(γ) They must pay to the University, (1) a fee of £9 after passing both their Examinations, (2) a fee of £5 on the occasion of taking their degree.

## 12. DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

(a) Candidates must produce a certificate, signed by two or more trustworthy persons, that they have been studying or practising Music, either at Oxford or elsewhere, for five years from their admission as Bachelors of Music.

(β) They must pass an Examination, which is conducted wholly in writing, and compose a piece of vocal music of eight parts, with an accompaniment for a full orchestra, which, when approved by the Professor of Music, must be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £10.

## § 3. Degrees conferred upon Absent Persons.

Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Law, or of Medicine, and who are resident in a British colony, may be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or to that of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine or Divinity, in their absence, under the following conditions:—

1. They must have completed the statutable period of standing for the degree which they seek.

2. Candidates for the degree of Civil Law or of Medicine must transmit their dissertations, and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity their exercises, to the Regius Professor of their faculty, and obtain his approval of them.

3. They must transmit a testimonial of good character, if he be in Holy Orders, from the Bishop or Archdeacon of his colony; if he be a layman, from either the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Governor, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, of the Colony.

4. They must, as for a degree in ordinary course, obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Censor of Unattached Students, as the case may be, and such consent must be signified in the usual way.

5. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity must also transmit a declaration of their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

#### § 4. Incorporation.

Members of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin can be, under certain conditions, incorporated into the University of Oxford, i.e. admitted to the same status and degree which they hold in their own University.

1. Undergraduates can count only those Terms in which they kept at their University a statutable residence of forty-two days. They are not exempted from any Examinations which are required for any degree, except that those who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge may, in giving in their names to the Junior Proctor for the First Public Examination (p. 113), offer the certificate of having passed that Examination in lieu of the Testamur of the Masters of the Schools.

2. Only those can be incorporated as Graduates who, before taking their first degree in their own University, resided in that University for the major part of each of nine Terms, and who can produce a certificate to that effect under the seal of their College or their University.

3. Doctors of Civil Law, Medicine, or Divinity, must have the express consent of the Vice-Chancellor, and of three Doctors of their faculty, and of the two Proctors, or of the majority of them.

4. Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity must make the declaration of assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

5. Graduates in Medicine, whether Bachelors or Doctors, and also Students of Medicine, must (1) exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor proofs that they have passed all the Examinations which are necessary in their University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, (2) they must pass the two Examinations, and fulfil all the other conditions which are required in this University from those who are admitted to degrees in Medicine in ordinary course (see pp. 104, 162).

6. The fees which are payable to the University on the occasion of incorporation are mentioned on p. 173.

At present no *Graduate* can be incorporated unless he has previously been admitted as a member of a College or Hall: but a statute has recently been passed by which *Undergraduates* can be incorporated as Unattached Students.

## II. OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

### § 1. Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University does not lay down a uniform course for all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but allows a large amount of choice in regard both to the subjects, the time, and the order of the several Examinations. There are altogether twelve Examinations in Arts: but it is not required that every candidate for the degree of B.A. should pass all of these. In ordinary cases, *four*, in the case of those who obtain Honours in Theology *three*, suffice for the purpose of obtaining a degree (see above, p. 102). (1) *Responsions* are obligatory upon all; they are intended to serve as a preliminary test of a student's fitness to enter upon a University course. They may be passed immediately after matriculation, and although the University itself does not, in the case either of this or of any other Pass Examination, lay down any limit of time within which they must be passed, a definite rule on the subject exists at most Colleges (see p. 24). (2) *The First Public Examination* is also obligatory upon all, but a student has the choice of entering his name either as an ordinary candidate or as a candidate for Classical Honours. There is also an Examination for Honours in Mathematics, which is altogether optional, and which does not count as one of the Examinations which are necessary for a degree. (3) *The Second Public Examination* consists of two parts. (a) The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in the matter substituted therefor, is uniformly obligatory upon all except those who obtain Honours in the School of Theology. (b) The other part of the Examination is subdivided into seven Schools, of which, though a student may combine as many as he pleases, no student is required to pass more than one. These Schools are (a) the Pass School, (b) the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores, (c) the Honour School of Mathematics, (d) the Honour School of Natural Science, (e) the Honour School of Jurisprudence, (f) the Honour School of Modern History, (g) the Honour School of Theology.

The conditions under which candidates are eligible for, and under which certificates are given or Honours awarded in the several Examinations, are mentioned below: the other conditions which are required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are mentioned above (p. 102).

### 1. RESPONSIONS.

*The questions set in Responsions will in future be published at the Clarendon Press.*

1. TIME.—This Examination is held three times a year: it commences (*a*) on December 1, (*b*) on the Monday after the fourth—or in certain cases the third—Sunday in Lent, (*c*) on the Friday in the second week before Commemoration.

2. CANDIDATES.—All persons who have been matriculated as members of the University are eligible as Candidates, whether they have resided or not: provided that they give notice of their intention, either personally or through their Tutors, to the Junior Proctor, at an hour and place fixed by him not less than six clear days before the Examination commences. In so giving notice they are required—

- (1) To exhibit the certificate which they received from the Vice-Chancellor at the time of their matriculation (or an official copy of it duly attested by the Registrar).
- (2) To pay a fee of £1.
- (3) To state in writing, on a form which is provided for the purpose, and which may be procured from a Tutor:—
  - (*a*) The particular Greek and Latin books in which they offer to be examined.
  - (*b*) Whether they offer Euclid or Algebra.

The names of all Candidates who have thus given in their names are printed in a list which is affixed to certain public places within the University, and published in the *University Gazette*.

3. SUBJECTS.—There are five separate subjects of examination, in each of which a Candidate must satisfy the Examiners. The principle of compensation between different subjects is not

recognized: failure in any one subject exposes a Candidate to rejection.

N.B.—The recently-constituted Board of Studies have not yet prescribed the amounts which will in future be required in the several subjects: but what is here stated is liable to be modified by the regulations which the Board will probably issue in the course of Michaelmas Term, 1873.

(1) **Algebra**, to Simple Equations inclusive, or **Euclid**, I. II.

(2) **Arithmetic**.

[A Candidate is expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion, Interest (simple and compound), Square Measure, and Square Root: Barnard Smith's 'School Arithmetic' will be found the most convenient manual.]

(3) **Greek and Latin Grammar**.

[A Candidate is expected to possess the kind of knowledge which is involved in the parsing of a regular grammatical sentence, i. e. to decline substantives, adjectives, and pronouns: to conjugate verbs: and to understand the elementary rules of Syntax.]

(4) **Translation from English into Latin prose**.

[A short passage of easy English narrative is usually chosen, and a Candidate is expected to render it into Latin without violating any of the simpler rules of Latin Syntax. It is sufficient if the Latin be grammatically correct, without being elegant in style. A student who has not been accustomed to write Latin should, in preparing for this Examination, imitate Cæsar rather than Livy or Tacitus. The best elementary books for learning and practising the rules of the construction of sentences are Bradley's *Lessons in Latin Prose*, and Kennedy's *Curriculum Stili Latini*.]

(5) **One Greek Author: and one Latin Author**.

[At present no Greek or Latin authors are specially named: a Candidate is free to offer any standard Classical authors whatever. It is seldom necessary to offer the whole of an author: the following is a list of the authors who are most commonly offered, and the amount of each which is considered sufficient:—

*Homer*: any five consecutive books.

*Æschylus* }  
*Sophocles* } any two plays.  
*Euripides* }

*Xenophon's Anabasis*: any four consecutive books.

*Virgil* : any five consecutive books of the *Æneid* : or, the *Georgics* : or, the *Eclogues* together with three books of the *Æneid*.

*Horace* : any three books of the *Odes* (including the *Epodes*) together with the *Ars Poetica*.

*Cæsar* : any four consecutive books.

*Cicero* : *de Senectute* and *de Amicitia*.]

4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The order of the Examination is left to a considerable extent in the hands of the Examiners (who from the analogy which they bear to certain ancient officers are called ‘Masters of the Schools’). The following is, however, the order from which there is seldom any considerable departure.

On the first two days all the Candidates are assembled together in one or more of the large rooms within the precincts of the ‘Schools,’ and printed questions in subjects 1, 2, 3, 4 are given to all alike, to be answered in writing. On the succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce*, chiefly, but not exclusively, in their Greek and Latin books. For this purpose they are arranged in two divisions, and to each division three Examiners are assigned. The Examination in each of these divisions goes on simultaneously, and in each of them sixteen Candidates are, or may be, examined every day. The order in which Candidates are required to present themselves is usually that of the printed list, but the Examiners have power to vary it, and Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list prepared by the Clerk of the Schools which is affixed in the porch of the Metaphysic School. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the appointed time is liable to have his name erased from the list, unless he is able to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of his having had a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day those Candidates who have satisfied the Examiners in all the subjects of Examination, receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written certificate or *Testamur*, signed by them, to that effect. Those Candidates who have failed to satisfy the Examiners are at liberty to present themselves for examination again in a subsequent Term, provided that on each occasion of their doing so they give in their names to the Junior Proctor in the way mentioned above (p. 110).



At the close of the Examination the names of those who have passed will in future be printed in the *University Gazette*.

## 2. FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

*The questions set by the Moderators in the several parts of this Examination will in future be published at the Clarendon Press.*

This Examination varies according as the Candidates (1) do not seek Honours, (2) seek Honours in Classics, (3) seek Honours in Mathematics. Every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in one or the other of the two first divisions, the third is wholly voluntary. It will be convenient to treat of each division separately.

### 1. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

1. TIME.—The Examination is held twice a year: (1) in Easter or Trinity Term, commencing on the Friday in the third week before Commemoration; (2) in Michaelmas Term, commencing on November 23.

2. CANDIDATES.—Three preliminary conditions must have been fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

- (1) They must have entered upon their fourth Term of Academical standing from their Matriculation; or at least their third Term, if their fourth Term be Trinity Term. [i. e. If a Student has been matriculated in the Michaelmas Term of one year, he can become a Candidate for this Examination in the Easter Term of the following year.]
- (2) They must have passed *Responsions*, or the *Previous Examination* at Cambridge.
- (3) They must, either in person or through their Tutor, have given in their names to the Junior Proctor, at least six clear days before the Examination commences, at a place and hour of which notice is previously given by him. But candidates who have omitted to enter their names during the hours fixed on the appointed days may do so up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the day before that on which the Examination begins, or if the

day before be a Sunday, then up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the Saturday preceding, on payment to the University of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee. In so giving in their names they are required—

- (a) To exhibit their Matriculation paper.
- (b) To exhibit the *Testamur* of the Masters of the Schools.
- (c) To pay a fee of £1 10s.
- (d) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose—
  1. The particular Greek and Latin books in which they offer to be examined.  
[See below, § 3. *Subjects*.]
  2. Whether they offer Logic, or Mathematics.
  3. In what Greek and Latin books they satisfied the Masters of the Schools.
- (e) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Gospels must deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed, if he be of full age, by himself, or, if he be not of full age, by his parent or guardian, that he or his parent or guardian for him, as the case may be, objects on religious grounds to such an examination. The book which such Candidate offers in place of the Gospels (see p. 115) must be specified on the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor.
- (f) Every Candidate whose name has previously been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, but who failed to satisfy them in either the Gospels or the book offered instead thereof, and who offers himself for subsequent examination in a book offered instead of the Gospels, is required to specify the books and subjects which he offered for Classical Honours.

The names which are thus given in are printed in a list which

is affixed to certain public places within the University, and also published in the *University Gazette*.

**3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.**—These are five in number; between them no compensation is admitted: a Candidate is required to satisfy the Examiners in each of them separately.

**(1) The Four Gospels in Greek.**

[Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter. The best elementary book for obtaining the information which is required is Maclear's *Class-book of New Testament History*.]

Candidates who are not members of the Church of England, and who have produced the Certificate mentioned above, may offer in place of the Gospels any one of the *Greek* books in the list of Subjects which is given below, provided that it is not the same as the book in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools.

**(2) Logic, or Mathematics.**

(a) For Candidates who offer Logic the subjects of examination are the Elements of Logic Deductive and Inductive.

The subjects may be studied either in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*.

(But a Candidate who was of sufficient standing to offer himself for examination in Easter Term, 1873, is not required to offer *Inductive Logic*.)

(b) For Candidates who offer Mathematics the subjects of examination are (i) *In Algebra*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, of Algebraical Quantities (involving Fractional as well as Integral Indices), Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, Quadratic Equations containing one unknown quantity, Questions producing such Equations, and the simplest properties of Ratio and Proportion. (ii) *In Geometry*, the Geometry of the Circle, viz. Euclid, Book III, and the first nine Propositions of Book IV.

(But a Candidate who was of sufficient standing to offer himself for examination in Easter Term, 1873, may substitute Euclid, Books I, II, III, for the portions of Euclid here specified.)

**(3) Translation of English into Latin.** A Candidate is expected to be able to translate into Latin,

without grammatical mistake, a passage of an English author slightly more idiomatic than is required at *Responsions*.

- (4) **Three Books**, of which one at least must be Greek, and one either a historical or a philosophical work, from the following list (which is liable to be varied from time to time by the Board of Studies).

*Greek*.—Herodotus, V, VI. Thucydides, VI, VII. Xenophon Memorabilia, I, II. Plato: Euthyphro, Apologia, Crito. Aristotle, Polit. I, III. Homer: Iliad XX-XXIV. Æschylus: Prom., Pers., Sept. c. Theb. Aristophanes: Acharn., Nubes. Demosthenes: De Corona. *Latin*.—Livy, XXI, XXII, XXIII. Tacitus: Hist. I, II, III. Cicero: Pro Milone, Philipp. I, II. Cicero: Tusc. Disp. I, II, III. Terence: Andr., Phorm., Heaut. Virgil, Æneid, VII-XII. Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX).

No Candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools, except in the following cases:—  
(i) Candidates who have offered a portion of the Odyssey at Responsions may offer the specified portion of the Iliad at Moderations. (ii) Candidates who have offered the Georgics of Virgil at Responsions may offer the specified portion of the Æneid at Moderations. (iii) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions may offer Orations of Cicero at Moderations, and *vice versa*.

Candidates are required to show a competent knowledge both of the text and of the contents of the books which they offer, and to answer not only questions relating to Grammar and Literature, but also any questions directly arising out of the matters treated of in these books.

(But Candidates who matriculated in or before Michaelmas Term, 1872, are permitted to offer the same books which they offered, or might have offered, at any previous Examination at which they were of sufficient standing to become Candidates. For those who matriculated between Trinity Term 1869, and Michaelmas Term 1872, these books are, (1) *Greek*: Soph. Ced. Rex, Ajax, Philoct. Demosthenes de Corona, or Olynthiacs and in Leptinem. Homer, Odyssey VI-XI. Herodotus, VI-VII. Aristotle, Politics I, III. Thucydides, I, II. (2) *Latin*: Virgil, Æneid I-VI. Cicero, Pro Milone, Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Plancio. Horace, Odes I-III and Satires. Juvenal, omitting Satires II, VI, IX. Livy I-III, or XXI-XXIII. Tacitus, Hist. I-III, or Ann. I-III. Candidates who matriculated in or before Easter

Term, 1869, may select their books from lists which will be found in the *Oxford University Calendar* of the date at which they were first of sufficient standing to become Candidates.)

- (5) **Translation** of short passages of Greek and Latin books which have not been specially offered.

4. **ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is conducted chiefly in writing, partly also *viva voce*. On the first day of the Examination the Candidates assemble at a place within the precincts of the Schools, of which notice is previously given, and are supplied with printed questions on each of the five subjects successively, though not always in the same order. On succeeding days the Candidates are examined *viva voce*. Not more than sixteen Candidates are thus examined every day: those who are also Candidates for Mathematical Honours (see p. 121) are examined first. A list of the order in which Candidates are required to appear is prepared by the Clerk of the Schools and exhibited in the porch of the Metaphysic School; and Candidates should be careful to consult it from day to day. If any Candidate fails to appear at the required time, he is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he satisfies the Vice-Chancellor that he has a valid reason for absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Moderators.

At the close of each day's *viva voce* examination, those Candidates who have satisfied the Moderators in each of these five subjects receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a written *Testamur* to that effect. Any Candidate who fails to satisfy the Examiners may offer himself again at any subsequent Examination, provided that on each occasion of his so offering himself he gives in his name to the Junior Proctor, and otherwise complies with the conditions mentioned above (p. 113). As in the case of Responsions, though the University imposes no limit to the number of times of candidature, the Colleges (and sometimes also the Halls) usually lay down a rule in this respect: i.e. if a Candidate fails twice, or fails to pass before his eighth term, he is usually compelled to leave the College. This rule is, however, sometimes relaxed in exceptional cases.

The names of all who have passed at each Examination are published in the *University Gazette*.

## 2. Examination of those who seek Honours in Classics.

1. **TIME.**—The Examination is held twice a year, and begins on the same days as the Examination of those who do not seek Honours (see p. 113).

2. **CANDIDATES.**—The preliminary conditions are the same as are required from those who do not seek Honours, with the exception that they must have entered upon their fifth and not have exceeded their eighth Term from the Term of their Matriculation inclusively. (But any one matriculated in or before Hilary Term, 1872, may offer himself as a Candidate up to his tenth Term inclusively.)

## 3. SUBJECTS.

(1) **The Four Gospels in Greek.**—This part of the Examination differs in no respect from that of those who do not seek Honours, and every Candidate who objects on religious grounds to an examination in the Gospels may, in the same way, after having delivered the required statement to the Proctor (p. 114), offer instead thereof any one of the Greek books specified on p. 116, provided that it is not the same as that in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools, or as any one of those which he offers for Honours, or which, in the case mentioned below, he has previously offered. A Candidate who fails to satisfy the Moderators in either the Gospels or the substituted subject may, notwithstanding, be placed in the Class-list, and may offer himself for examination in the Gospels, or the substituted subject, in any subsequent Term: but he cannot offer himself for any part of the Second Public Examination until he has satisfied the Moderators in this part of the First Public Examination.

(2) **Greek and Latin Literature.**—The following are the existing regulations of the Board of Studies.

i. All Candidates for Honours will be examined in the following subjects:—

(a) Translation of unprepared passages, both Greek and Latin.

(b) Latin Prose.

- (c) Greek and Latin authors to be selected from the list put out by the Board of Studies, and under the conditions published therewith. The minimum number which will be accepted of such authors is five.

Grammar questions, and questions directly bearing upon the contents, style, and literary history of the Books offered, will be considered an essential part of the Examination.

ii. Papers will also be set in the following subjects:—

- (a) Greek Prose.
- (b) Latin Verse.
- (c) Greek Verse.
- (d) The elements of Comparative Philology applied to the illustration of Greek and Latin inflexions.
- (e) The history of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics [Vahlen's text]; or as an alternative, The literary history of the Augustan Age, with Quintil. Inst. Book X [Bonnell's text], and Horace, Ars Poetica.
- (f) The elements of Deductive Logic, with *either* Ma-grath's Selections from the Organon, §§ 22-33, 36-69, 118-128, or such portions of Inductive Logic as are contained in Mill's Logic, Book III, Ch. I-IV, VI-XIII, and XX, together with Bacon's Novum Organum, Book I, Aphorisms 1-67.

Every Candidate will have the opportunity of doing all these papers, but deficiency in or omission of one or more of them will be no bar to the attainment of the highest Honours, if compensated by the quantity of the other work offered by the Candidate or the general excellence of his papers.

But Candidates for the highest Honours are recommended not to omit more than one of the papers numbered 4, 5, 6, nor any of these if they omit any of the Composition papers.

### Proposed List of Authors.

#### *Greek.*

1. HOMER, four alternatives—Iliad I-XII; XIII-XXIV. Odyssey I-XII; XIII-XXIV. [Dindorf's text.]
2. DEMOSTHENES—De Corona. [Baiter's text.]
3. ÆSCHYLUS—The Trilogy, or any four plays including the Agamemnon. [Dindorf's text.]
4. SOPHOCLES, any three plays. [Campbell's text.]
5. EURIPIDES, any four of the following plays—Bacchæ, Hippolytus, Ion, Iphigenia in Tauris, Medea, Phœnissæ. [Dindorf's text.]

6. ARISTOPHANES, any three of the following plays—*Acharnenses*, *Aves*, *Equites*, *Nubes*, *Ranæ*, *Vespæ*. [Dindorf's text.]
- N.B.—A selection composed as follows will be accepted as representing *two* Authors—viz.
- (a) Two plays of *Æschylus*, including the *Agamemnon*.
  - (b) Two plays of *Sophocles*.
  - (c) Two of the above-named plays of *Aristophanes*, or three of the above-named plays of *Euripides*.
7. THEOCRITUS. [Fritzsch's text.]
8. PINDAR—*Olympian* and *Pythian Odes*. [Disen's text.]
9. PLATO—The *Apology* and *Phædo*, with either the *Phædrus* or the *Protagoras*. [Baïter and Orelli's text.]
10. THUCYDIDES—Books I, II, III, or II, III, IV. [Bekker's text.]

### *Latin.*

11. VIRGIL, three alternatives—(a) *Eclogues* and *Georgics* with *Æneid* I–VI. (b) *Eclogues* and *Georgics* with *Æneid* VII–XII. (c) The *Æneid*. [Conington's text.]
12. CICERO, three alternatives—(a) *Philippics* I–VII, with part 5 of *Watson's Select Epistles*. (b) *Pro Murena*, *Pro Cluentio*, with part 1 of *Watson's Select Epistles*. (c) *Pro Murena*, *Pro Sestio*, with part 2 of *Watson's Select Epistles*. [For the *Orations*, Baïter and Kayser's text.]
13. HORACE—The *Odes*, *Carmen Sæculare*, and *Epodes*: with either *The Satires*, or *The Epistles*, Books I, II. [Orelli's text.]
14. JUVENAL (omitting *Satires* II, VI, IX), with either *Persius* or one book of the *Satires* of *Horace*. [Mayor's text; 2nd edition.]
15. PROPERTIUS [Haupt's text], with the selections from *CATULLUS* published by the University Press.
16. PLAUTUS, any four of the following plays—*Amphitruo*, *Aulularia*, *Captivi*, *Menæchmi*, *Miles Gloriosus*, *Mostellaria*, *Rudens*, *Trinummus*. [For the *Mostellaria*, Ritschl's text; for the *Aulularia*, Wagner's; for the other plays, Fleckeisen's.]  
For two of the four any four plays of *Terence* [Wagner's text] may be substituted.
17. LUCRETIUS—Books I, II, III, and V. [Munro's text.]
18. TACITUS—*Histories*. [Halm's text.]
19. LIVY—Books II–V. [Madvig's text.]

### Rules with respect to the Selection of Books.

1. All Candidates for Honours must offer the following authors:—  
(1) *Homer*, (2) *Demosthenes*, (3) *Virgil*, (4) *Cicero*.
2. The number of Greek and Latin authors offered must be as nearly as possible equal.



3. Of the Authors numbered in the above list 9, 10, 18, 19, not more than two must be offered unless the Candidate offers more than eight books.
4. If two Greek Dramatists are offered, one of the two must be either *Æschylus* or *Sophocles*.

*For Candidates who matriculated in the course of 1872 certain variations from the above list will be possible; it will be advisable for such Candidates to consult their College Tutor in reference to them.*

**4. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination is chiefly conducted in writing, but every Candidate must be examined *viva voce* in the Gospels, and in one at least of the other books which he offers. Not more than ten Candidates can be examined *viva voce* on any one day. At the close of each day of the *viva voce* examination every Candidate who has satisfied the Moderators receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate, or *Testamur*, to that effect. After all the Candidates have been examined, the Moderators distribute the names of those whom they judge to have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. This list is affixed to the doors of the Schools, and is also published in the *University Gazette*.

### **3. Examination of those who seek Honours in Mathematics.**

**1. TIME.**—This Examination is held twice a year, and begins in Michaelmas Term on December 18, and in Trinity Term on the day after Commemoration.

**2. CANDIDATES.**—Two preliminary conditions are necessary :

(1) Candidates must have passed *Responsions*.

(2) They must have given in their names to the Junior Proctor on the same days as those which are fixed for those who do not seek Honours (p. 113). In so giving in their names they are required—

(a) To exhibit the certificate of their Matriculation.

(b) To exhibit the *Testamur* of the Masters of the Schools.

(c) To pay a fee of £1.

**3. SUBJECTS.**—The following is the list of subjects:—

(1) **Algebra** and the Theory of Equations.

(2) **Trigonometry**, Plane and Spherical.

- (3) **Plane Geometry**, including the Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically.
- (4) **Geometry of Three Dimensions**, including the straight line, plane, and sphere, treated both geometrically and analytically, and the surfaces of the second order referred to their principal axes.
- (5) **The Differential Calculus**, including its applications to plane geometry; and to the determination of tangents and normals to surfaces and lines in space.
- (6) **The Integration of Differential Expressions**, with Geometrical applications.
- (7) **The Elements of the Calculus of Finite Differences**.

4. **ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination may be wholly conducted in writing. At the close of it those Candidates who are judged by the Moderators to have shown sufficient merit are arranged by them in three Classes, the names in each Class being placed in alphabetical order. This list is published in the same way as the list of those who have obtained Honours in Classics (p. 121).

### 3. SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

*The questions set by the Examiners in the several parts of this Examination will in future be published at the Clarendon Press.*

The Second Public Examination is conducted by the Public Examiners. It consists (1) of an Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion; (2) of an Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours; and (3) of an Examination of Candidates for Honours in six different Schools, of which the subjects are (1) *Literæ Humaniores*, (2) Mathematics, (3) Natural Science, (4) Jurisprudence, (5) Modern History, (6) Theology.

Candidates are considered to have passed the Second Public Examination who have obtained Honours in any of the six Honour Schools or who have passed the Examination appointed for those who do not seek Honours.

But all Candidates, except those who have obtained Honours in the School of Theology, must satisfy the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the matter substituted under the conditions hereafter mentioned (p. 127).

**1. TIME.**—This Examination is held twice a year, (1) in Michaelmas Term, beginning on November 18, (2) in Easter or Trinity Term, beginning on the fourth Monday before Commemoration.

**2. CANDIDATES.**

- (1) (a) Candidates for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, must have entered upon the twelfth Term from their matriculation.
  - (b) Candidates who seek Honours must have entered upon the twelfth Term from their matriculation; but Candidates for the *Preliminary* Honour Examination in Natural Science (p. 137) may pass that Examination, or any part of it, in any Term subsequent to that in which they pass the First Public Examination. No one is admitted as a Candidate in any Honour School after the lapse of sixteen Terms from the Term of his matriculation inclusively, unless he has been classed in some other School of the Second Public Examination, in which case he may be admitted up to the twentieth Term inclusively. (But any one who matriculated in or before Hilary Term, 1872, may be admitted as a Candidate for Honours up to his *eighteenth* Term inclusively, even although he may not have been classed in any other school.)
  - (c) Candidates who do not seek Honours are admitted to the Pass School, or any part of it, in any Term subsequent to that in which they have passed the First Public Examination.
- (2) All Candidates must have passed the First Public Examination.
  - (3) All Candidates must, either in person or through their Tutors, give in their names to the Senior Proctor, at a place and hour fixed by him, for the Examination in Easter or Trinity Term, on the fifth Monday or Tuesday before Commemoration; for the Examination

in Michaelmas Term, on November 10 or 11. But Candidates who have omitted to enter their names during the hours fixed on the above-mentioned days may do so up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the day before that on which the Examination begins, or if the day before be a Sunday, then up to Twelve o'clock at noon on the Saturday preceding, on payment to the University of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee.

In so giving in his name a Candidate is required—

- (a) To exhibit his Matriculation paper.
- (b) To exhibit the certificate of having passed the First Public Examination, or a certificate that he has been placed in the Class-list by the Classical Moderators, together with a certificate that he has satisfied the Moderators in the Gospels or in the book offered instead thereof.
- (c) To pay the following fees:—
 

	£	s.
(1) For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in matter offered instead thereof . . . . .	1	0
(2) For each of the subjects of the Pass School, whether offered separately or together . . . . .	0	10
(3) For any Honour School . . . . .	1	10
(4) For the School of Theology (unless the Candidate has previously passed in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion or in matter offered instead thereof) an <i>additional</i> fee of . . . . .	1	0
- (d) To state in writing, on a form provided for the purpose, the particular books and subjects which he offers for examination. (For a special regulation in regard to the Honour School of Modern History, see p. 155. 3.)
- (e) Every Candidate who desires to be excused from examination in the Thirty-nine Articles, or in

the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, must at the same time deliver, or transmit through his Tutor, to the Proctor a statement signed by himself, if he be of full age, that he objects to such an examination on religious grounds, or, if he be not of full age, a statement signed by his parent or guardian that they object on religious grounds to such an examination for him. The books or subjects which such Candidate offers in place of the Thirty-nine Articles or the Rudiments of Faith and Religion must be specified in the list of subjects given in by him to the Proctor. The books and subjects which may be so offered, and also the limitations in regard to the selection of them, are stated on p. 127.

**3. ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion always begins on the days mentioned above, viz. November 18, and the fourth Monday before Commemoration. The Pass Examination usually commences about the same day. The Examination in the Honour Schools must commence within fourteen days from the days mentioned above, but the precise day, which is determined in each case by various considerations, is fixed on each occasion by the Examiners. Every Candidate for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, must be examined *viva voce* as well as in writing therein; and every Candidate in every School must be examined *viva voce* in some part at least of the subjects which he offers. The order in which Candidates are thus examined *viva voce* is so arranged as to prevent the clashing of two Examinations: the Examiners in the several Schools may determine it as they think fit, with the exception that those Candidates for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion must first be examined in that subject who are also Candidates in some Honour School in that Term, and next those who are Candidates for examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion only. Candidates should be careful to consult from day to day the list which is exhibited at the Metaphysic School, containing the order

in which they are required to attend the several parts of the Examination. Any Candidate who fails to appear at the required time is liable to have his name struck off the list, unless he can satisfy the Vice-Chancellor that there was a valid reason for his absence, in which case another place in the order of the Examination is assigned to him by the Examiners.

At the close of each day of *viva voce* examination in the subjects of the Pass School, or in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion (or in the substituted matter), the Examiners issue certificates of having passed their Examinations, in each branch respectively, to those Candidates who have satisfied them. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

After all the Candidates in any Honour School have been examined, the Examiners in that School distribute the names of such Candidates as are judged by them to have shown sufficient merit into four Classes, according to the merit of each Candidate, and draw up a list accordingly with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Every Candidate whose name is placed in this list receives a certificate, signed by all the Examiners, to that effect; and if it appears to the Examiners in any Honour School that any Candidate not placed by them in one of the four Classes has nevertheless shown in his examination sufficient merit to entitle him to a certificate of having passed in one or more of the subjects of the Pass School, they give such certificate accordingly. These certificates may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

At the close of the whole Examination a list of those who have received their final certificates in the Pass School, and of the Classes in the several Honour Schools, is published in the *University Gazette*.

**4. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.**—The subjects of examination in the several Schools are as follows :—

### **1. Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion.**

1. The subjects of examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion are—

- (1) The Books of the Old and New Testaments, the Holy Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles being required in the original Greek.
- (2) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion agreed upon in the Convocation holden at London in the year 1562.

2. Any Candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parents or guardians object on religious grounds, to an examination in the Thirty-nine Articles, is permitted to offer instead thereof some one or more Books of the Old or New Testament to be specially studied, or some period of Ecclesiastical History. Such books and periods are specified from time to time by the Board of Studies.

The following are those which are at present specified:—*Either* The Epistle to the Galatians, to be studied in the original Greek; *or*, The Ecclesiastical History of the Third Century A.D.

Any Candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parents or guardians object on religious grounds, to an examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, is permitted to offer instead thereof some books or subjects appointed for this purpose by the Board of Studies for the Pass School from among the groups of subjects proposed for Candidates who do not seek Honours at the Second Public Examination, provided always that the matter so substituted is not that which is offered by the Candidate in the Pass School in the Second Public Examination, nor, if he be a Candidate for Honours in less than two Schools, one of the subjects recognized in the School in which he seeks Honours.

The following are the books and subjects at present specified:—*Either* Aristotle's Rhetoric, Books I and II (omitting Ch. vii of Book I, and Ch. xxi-xxvi of Book II); *or*, The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I; *or*, Deschanel's Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy (translated and edited by Prof. Everett), Part I, in combination with any one of Parts II, III, and IV.

## 2. Examination of those who do not seek Honours.

*[The Regulations here given are those which will first come into force in Michaelmas Term, 1874.]*

### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The subjects of examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours are arranged in three Groups:—

- A. (1) Two Books, either both Greek, or one Greek and one Latin, one of such Books being some portion of a Greek philosophical work, and the other a portion of a Greek or Latin Historian.
- (2) The Outlines of Greek and Roman History, with a special period of one or the other, and English Composition.
- B. (1) Either English History and a period or subject of English Literature, or a period of Modern European History with Political and Descriptive Geography; together (in each case) with English Composition.
- (2) A Modern Language, either French or German, including composition in the language, and a period of its Literature.
- (3) The Elements of Political Economy.
- (4) A branch of Legal study.
- C. (1) The Elements of Geometry, including Geometrical Trigonometry.
- (2) The Elements of Mechanics, Solid and Fluid, treated Mathematically.
- (3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination.
- (4) The Elements of Physics, not necessarily treated Mathematically.

Each Candidate shall be examined in three of the above subjects, of which not more than two shall be taken from any one of the three groups, and of which one must be either A. (1) or B. (2), and the examination in the three subjects may be passed in separate Terms.



No Candidate shall be allowed to offer any of the same books, or, except in cases specially excepted by the Board of Studies, a portion of any of the authors in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools or the Moderators, or which he offered instead of the Gospels.

Any Candidate who shall either not appear for examination in the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or shall fail to satisfy the Examiners, as the case may be, is permitted to offer at any future Examination the same books and subjects which he formerly offered or might have offered.

## 2. SPECIAL REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The books and subjects which may be offered in Michaelmas Term 1874, and until further notice, are—

### IN GROUP A.

#### (1) *a. Greek Philosophical Works.*

Plato, Republic I-IV; Aristotle, Ethics, Books I-IV (omitting Chapter 6 of Book I), together with Chapters 6-10 of Book X (from *Εἰρημένων δὲ* to the end of the Treatise); Politics, Books I, III, VII (following the *old* order of the Books); Rhetoric, Books I, II (omitting Chapter 7 of Book I and Chapters 21-26 of Book II).

#### *b. Historians.*

Greek—Herodotus, VII, VIII, IX. Latin—Livy XXI-XXIV; Tacitus, Annals I-IV; Histories I-IV.

#### (2) *Outlines of History.*

Greek, from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Alexander the Great.

Roman, from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Domitian.

Special periods of

Greek History—The Persian War; the Peloponnesian War.

Roman History—The Second Punic War; The Reign of Tiberius; The Civil Wars, from the death of Nero to the accession of Vespasian.

### IN GROUP B.

#### (1) *Either English History to 1815, together with one of the following subjects of Literature—*

(a) Piers Ploughman, Selections; Chaucer, Selections.

(b) Shakespeare, Macbeth; Merchant of Venice; Richard II; Hamlet.

(c) Dryden, Selections; Pope, Essay on Man, Epistles and Satires. (The above are to be read in the Clarendon Press Editions.)

Or one of the following periods of Modern European History—

(a) 1048-1254, to be read in Milman's History of Latin Christianity.

(b) 1517-1648, to be read in Dyer's Modern Europe.

Together with Political and Descriptive Geography, for which Lavallée's 'Physical, Historical, and Military Geography' may be consulted.

(2) (a) French Language and Composition, with 'The Age of Louis XIV,' to be read in Geruzez' or Vitet's *Histoire de la Littérature Française*.

(b) German Language and Composition, with 'The Age of Goethe and Schiller,' to be read in Vilmar's or Gelzer's Manual of German Literature.

(3) The Elements of Political Economy, to be read in Fawcett's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I.

(4) *Either* Stephen's Blackstone, Book II, Chapters 1-18, *or* The Institutes of Justinian, omitting from Book II, Title 11, to Book III, Title 12.

#### IN GROUP C.

(1) The Elements of Plane Geometry, including the doctrine of similar triangles. This includes the portion of Geometry treated of in Euclid Books I-IV, with the definitions of Book V, and such parts of Book VI as treat of similar triangles. These subjects may be read in any other treatise.

The Elements of Trigonometry, including the trigonometrical ratios of the sum of two angles, the solution of plane triangles, the use of logarithms, and the mensuration of plane rectilinear figures.

(2) The Elements of the Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies, including the composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity, the simple machines and the application of virtual velocities to them, the laws of motion, the laws of falling bodies, the motion of projectiles, the pressure of fluids on surfaces, the equilibrium of floating bodies exclusive of the theory of stability, the methods of determining specific gravities, the laws of elastic fluids, simple hydrostatical and pneumatical machines.

(3) The Elements of Chemistry, with an elementary practical examination. Candidates who intend to offer this subject for examination are recommended to read that part of Roscoe's *Lessons in Elementary Chemistry* which treats of Inorganic Chemistry, (pp. 1-268, new edition, 1869).

The practical examination will be in the following subjects as treated of in Harcourt and Madan's *Exercises in Practical Chemistry*. (a) The preparation and examination of gases (pp. 59-107). (b) The qualitative analysis of single substances (pp.

247-300; see also Sections IV and V, omitting that which relates to substances or properties of substances not referred to in the Analytical Course).

- (4) The Elements of Physics. Candidates offering themselves for examination in this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with Part I, together with any two of Parts II, III, IV of the following treatise:—Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy, by Deschanel. Translated and edited by Professor Everett. Part I. Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics. Part II. Heat. Part III. Electricity and Magnetism. (Of which Chapter 39 may be omitted.) Part IV. Light and Sound.

### 3. Honour School of Literæ Humaniores.

*[The Regulations here given are those which will first come into force in Easter Term, 1874.]*

#### REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The Board of Studies for the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores have issued the following notice for the Examinations to be held in Easter and Michaelmas Terms 1874.

Further notices will be issued of any changes which may be made in regard to subsequent Examinations.

The Examination in the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores will include—

- (1) The Greek and Latin Languages.
- (2) The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.
- (3) Logic, and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy.

The Examination will consist of Stated and of Special Subjects. Stated Subjects are those in which papers or questions will always be set; Special Subjects are those which are offered by the Candidates themselves.

#### Stated Subjects.

##### 1. Greek and Latin Languages.

All Candidates will be expected to translate the Greek and Latin books offered by them for examination, and to translate passages from other books not specially offered.

Passages will also be set for translation into Greek and Latin Prose.

##### 2. The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.

All Candidates are required to offer a period of Greek and a period of Roman History. The periods which may be offered are:—

*In Greek History—*

(1) To the end of the Peloponnesian War.

(2) From B.C. 500 to the death of Philip.

With the first of these periods Candidates are required to offer—Herodotus [Bähr's text: 2nd Edition]; Thucydides [Bekker's text]; Xenophon's Hellenics I, II [Dindorf's text].

With the second—Herodotus V-IX; Thucydides; Xenophon's Hellenics; Demosthenes, Olynthiacs, Philippics, De Falsa Legatione, and De Corona [Baiter's text].

*In Roman History—*

(1) From the beginning of the First Punic War to the Battle of Actium.

(2) From the end of the Third Punic War to the accession of Vespasian.

With the first of these periods Candidates are required to offer—Polybius I, II, III, VI [Schweighäuser's text]; Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi [Sintenis's text]; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection); Sallust, Catiline and Jugurtha [Dietsch's text].

With the second—Plutarch's Lives of the Gracchi; Cicero's Letters (Watson's Selection); Sallust, Catiline and Jugurtha; Tacitus, Annals I-VI [Halm's text].

Candidates will be expected to show such a knowledge of Classical Geography and Antiquities, and of the general History of Greece and Rome, as shall be necessary for the profitable study of the authors or periods which they offer.

Questions will also be set in the general results of the science of language, with especial reference to Greek and Latin.

N.B.—In the first two Examinations held under the new Statute (i.e. in Easter and Michaelmas Terms 1874), Candidates may offer the same books as at present, instead of a period of Roman History as prescribed above.

**3. Philosophy.**

LOGIC.

THE OUTLINES OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE OUTLINES OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Under the head of Logic, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The nature and origin of knowledge; The relation of language to thought; The history of Logic in Greece to the time of Aristotle inclusive; The theory of the Syllogism; Scientific Method, including a comparison of the methods of different sciences, and the principles of historical evidence.

Questions will be set in Trendelenburg's *Elementa Logices Aristotelæ*, and in Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I, and Book II, Aphorisms 1-20.

Under the head of Political Philosophy, Candidates are recommended to study the following subjects:—

The origin and growth of Society; Political institutions and forms of government, with especial reference to the history of Greece and Rome; The sphere and duties of Government; The leading principles of Political Economy.

The following books are prescribed for the Examination:—(1) Plato's Republic. (2) Plato's Protagoras, Phædrus, Gorgias, Laws III, VII, X. (3) Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics. (4) Aristotle's Politics. (5) Locke on the Human Understanding, with either (a) Butler's Sermons, or (b) Hume's Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals. (6) The 'Transcendental Æsthetik' and 'Analytik' in Kant's 'Kritik der reinen Vernunft,' and the 'Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten,' with the two chapters of the 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft,' entitled severally 'von den Grundsätzen' and 'von den Triebfedern, der reinen praktischen Vernunft.' [The authorized text of Plato is Baiter and Orelli's, of Aristotle Bekker's].

Out of this list Candidates are required to offer one book of Plato and another of Aristotle; those who offer more than these necessary books are recommended to select from the list a third book either ancient or modern.

Candidates will be expected to show such knowledge of the history of Philosophy, or of the history of the period of Philosophy to which the philosophical authors offered by them, either as stated or as special subjects, belong, as shall be necessary for the profitable study of these authors.

### Special Subjects.

Candidates may offer as a Special Subject any one of the following:—

#### GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES.

- (1) The Homeric Poems; including the literary history of the Poems, and a critical study of Books I-III of the Iliad, or of Books IX-XI of the Odyssey.
- (2) The Lyric and Elegiac Poets of Greece (Bergk's *Poetæ Lyrici Græci*); including a critical study of the Olympic Odes of Pindar; with the corresponding period of the history of Greek Literature.
- (3) Aristophanes and the Fragments of the Old Comedy, with the history of the Greek Drama, and either (a) a critical study of the Clouds, Birds, or Frogs; or (b) a special study of the contemporary history of Athens, with Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
- (4) Plautus and Terence, and Ribbeck's Comic Fragments, including a critical study of a play of Plautus; with the history of Roman Literature before Lucretius.
- (5) Lucretius, and the history of Roman Literature from Lucretius to the death of Augustus.

- (6) The language and composition of the Nicomachean Ethics, with a critical study of the last five books.
- (7) The text and language of Thucydides, with a study of the MSS. and principal various readings.
- (8) A minute study of Comparative Philology as illustrating the Greek and Latin Languages. Candidates are recommended to use Bopp's Comparative Grammar (3rd edition). Those who are acquainted with Sanskrit will have an opportunity of showing their knowledge.

#### HISTORY OF GREECE.

- (1) Greek Art, with Pausanias I, V, VI, and with Pliny's Natural History XXXIV-XXXVI.
- (2) The Geography of Peloponnesus, with Strabo VIII.
- (3) The Life of Alexander.
- (4) The Achæan League.
- (5) Egyptian History to the Persian Conquest, with Herodotus II and Diodorus I. (The Fragments of Manetho should also be studied.)

#### HISTORY OF ROME.

- (1) The Constitutional History of Rome down to the beginning of the Second Punic War.
- (2) The Geography and Races of Ancient Italy. (Candidates who offer this subject will be expected to show an acquaintance with the remains of the early Italian Languages.)
- (3) The Commentaries of Gaius.
- (4) The Age of the Antonines.
- (5) The History of the Roman Empire from Diocletian to Julian.
- (6) Roman Architecture and the Topography of Rome.

#### LOGIC, AND MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Any Candidate who offers three books taken from the lists of Stated Subjects in Philosophy may offer, as a Special Subject, a fourth taken from the same list, or he may offer one of the following books or subjects :—

- (1) Aristotle, *De Animâ*.
- (2) The Philosophy of the Eleatics, Heracliteans, and Megarians, with the *Theætetus* and *Sophist* of Plato.
- (3) The Philosophy of the Stoics and Epicureans, with the *Discourses* of Epictetus and the tenth Book of *Diogenes Laertius*.
- (4) The Philosophy of Hume and Berkeley, with *Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge*, *Alciphron*, and *Theory of Vision*, and with *Hume's Enquiry concerning Human Understanding*.
- (5) Political Economy, with one or more treatises to be selected by the Candidate.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than one Special Subject. It is not necessary for the attainment of the highest Honours that any special subject should be offered.

Candidates intending to offer any subject not included in the preceding list must give notice of their intention six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of Studies.

Any such notice or any other enquiry respecting the above-mentioned books or subjects is to be addressed to the Master of Balliol College.

The above-mentioned Special Subjects may be varied from time to time by the Board of Studies, but any Candidate who shall not appear for examination in the first Term in which he is of sufficient standing to do so, or whose name shall not have been placed in the list of Honours, shall be permitted to offer at any future Examination the same Special Subjects which he then offered or might have offered.

#### 4. Honour School of Mathematics.

##### REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The following is the Syllabus of the subjects in which Candidates shall be examined:—

##### *Pure Mathematics.*

1. Algebra.
2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
3. Geometry of two and three dimensions.
4. Differential Calculus.
5. Integral Calculus.
6. Calculus of Variations.
7. Calculus of Finite Differences.
8. Theory of Chances.

##### *Mixed Mathematics.*

1. Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies.
2. Optics, Geometrical and Physical.
3. Newton's Principia, Sections I, II, III, and parts of IX and XI.
4. Astronomy, including the more elementary parts of the Lunar and Planetary Theories.

## 5. Honour School of Natural Science.

### I. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The subjects of examination in the Honour School of Natural Science are Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

2. The Examination is divided into two parts: the one termed the Preliminary Honour Examination; the other termed the Final Honour Examination.

3. The Preliminary Honour Examination is compulsory upon all Candidates in the School, and is restricted to the more elementary parts of (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Chemistry, together with a practical examination of a simple character in the latter subject at least.

4. A Candidate is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Honour Examination, either on the occasion of his Final Honour Examination, or at any previous Examination in the Natural Science School subsequent to the time at which he passes his First Public Examination; and he is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics at a different Examination from that in which he presents himself for the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry.

5. In the Final Honour Examination, a Candidate may offer himself for examination in one or more of the three general subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. The Final Honour Examination in each subject is partly practical.

6. The place assigned to a Candidate in the list of Classes depends upon the joint result, in the judgment of the Examiners, of his examination in all the subjects in which he offers himself for examination on the occasion of his Final Honour Examination, whether they be included in the Preliminary or Final divisions of the Examination.

7. The Final Honour Examination begins not later than seven days after the termination of the Preliminary Honour Examination; and, during the interval between the two parts of the Examination, a list of those who have passed the Preliminary Examination is issued by the Examiners, the subject or subjects in which each Candidate has passed being stated.



8. In the Final Honour Examination, a Candidate may, in addition to his general subject or subjects, offer himself for examination in special subjects included under any of the three general subjects of Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. These special subjects shall be selected by the Candidate from a list to be issued by the Board of Studies.

## II. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

### Preliminary Honour Examination.

#### 1. MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

Mechanics, to the extent represented by Newth's 'First Book of Natural Philosophy,' and the first four books of 'Ganot's Physics.'

Acoustics, Heat, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity, as represented by 'Ganot's Physics.'

#### 2. CHEMISTRY.

The general principles of Chemistry, and the properties of the better known elements and compounds (excepting such as are included under Organic Chemistry), as treated of in any one of the following manuals:—Williamson's Chemistry for Students; Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry; Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry; or *more fully* in Miller's Elements of Chemistry, Vol. ii.

The practical examination will comprise the analysis of single substances, and such elementary exercises in chemical manipulation as are included in Harcourt and Madan's Exercises in Practical Chemistry, Part I.

### Final Honour Examination.

The Final Honour Examination comprises three General Subjects, viz.—

- I. Physics,
- II. Chemistry,
- III. Biology;

and the following Special Subjects, which may be taken in as supplementary to one or more of the General Subjects:—

- A. Crystallography and Mineralogy,—the former as included under the General Subjects of Physics and Chemistry, the latter as included under Chemistry.
- B. Geology and Palæontology,—the former as included under the three General Subjects, the latter as included under Biology.
- C. Zoology,
- D. Botany, } as subjects included under Biology.

The several sections which follow deal with the manner in which each separate subject, whether general or special, is to be studied by a Candidate for Honours.

The appended lists of books are intended to serve as guides, suggestive of the best courses of study, and offering some choice of textbooks. Alternative treatises are in several cases included in the lists in the same paragraph.

In many instances portions only of the works recommended will need to be studied as treating in a special manner of the subjects for which the book may be recommended.

The Board desire it to be understood that a knowledge of the subjects, based on practical work, as well as knowledge gathered from books, will always be required at the Examinations in this School.

## I. General Subjects.

### I. PHYSICS.

A Candidate who offers himself in the Final Honour Examination for examination in Physics as his general subject shall be required to show an accurate general knowledge of Physics, and he shall be allowed to present himself in addition for a more detailed examination in one or more of the following branches of Physics:—

Acoustics;  
Heat;  
Light;  
Electricity and Magnetism.

It is necessary that a student of Physics should have at least an elementary knowledge of Geometry, Algebra, and Mechanics.

Jamin's *Cours de Physique*, last edition, in 3 vols., may be mentioned as a good text-book on general Physics.

Students are however advised to consult their Tutors or the Professor of Experimental Philosophy with respect to the books to be read, inasmuch as the most desirable course of study must depend on the Mathematical knowledge of each individual.

### II. CHEMISTRY.

Candidates in the Final Honour Examination who offer themselves for examination in Chemistry will be expected to show an acquaintance with the following subjects:—

- I. Chemical Physics;
- II. Inorganic Chemistry;
- III. Organic Chemistry;
- IV. General and Theoretical Chemistry.

There will also be a Practical Examination which will comprise—

- V. The Qualitative analysis of inorganic substances;
- VI. The Quantitative analysis of inorganic substances.

The use of books will be allowed to Candidates in the Examination in Quantitative analysis.

## III. BIOLOGY.

1. Candidates who offer themselves in the Final Honour Examination for examination in Biology will be expected to show an acquaintance, firstly, with General and Comparative Anatomy and Histology (under which terms vegetable structures are included); secondly, with Human and Comparative Physiology, inclusive of Physiological Chemistry; and thirdly, with the General Philosophy of the subject.

2. In these subjects the Candidates will be examined both by paper work and practically; and will be required to give evidence of being competent not merely to verify and describe specimens already prepared for naked-eye or microscopic demonstration as the case may be, but also to prepare such or similar specimens themselves.

3. Candidates may, in addition to the amount of work indicated in the preceding paragraphs, bring up any of the 'Special Subjects' contained in the list appended below. A Candidate who offers himself for examination in a Special Subject will be expected to show, firstly, a detailed practical acquaintance with specimens illustrating that subject, for which purpose the Catalogues in the University Museum can be made available; and secondly, exact knowledge of some one or more monographs treating of it. Excellence, however, in a Special Subject will not compensate for failure in any essential part of the general examination.

Every Candidate must state, at the time of entering his name for examination, what Special Subject, if any, he takes in.

A Student who offers himself for examination in a Special Subject is referred to the following provisional List:—

- a. *Comparative Osteology.*
- b. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Digestion.*
- c. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration.*
- d. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System.*
- e. *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Systems.*
- f. *Ethnology.*

4. The following works are provisionally recommended by the Board of Studies for use in the study of the above-mentioned Departments of Biology.

- (a) *List of Books recommended for use in the preparation for the General Examination in Biology.*

*General Anatomy and Histology*—Sharpey in Quain's Anatomy, 7th ed. Lond., 1867. The Micrographic Dictionary, by Griffiths and Henfrey, now in course of republication. The Historical Catalogue of the College of Surgeons, by Professor Quekett. Kölliker's Handbuch der Gewebelehre, ed. 1867. Leipzig.

Stricker's Handbook of Human and Comparative Histology, now in course of translation for the New Sydenham Society.

*Comparative Anatomy*—Huxley's Introduction to the Classification of Animals. Lond., 1869. Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals. Lond., 1871. Gegenbaur's Grundzüge der Vergl. Anatomie. Leipzig, 1869. Milne-Edwards' Leçons sur la Physiologie, 1857-1870. Paris. Owen's Anatomy of Vertebrates, 3 vols. 8vo. 1866-1868. London. The Osteological and Physiological Catalogues of the College of Surgeons, by Professor Owen. The Anatomical and Physiological Catalogues of the Oxford Museum. Flower's Osteology of Mammalia. Lond., 1871. Cuvier's Ossements Fossiles, 2<sup>me</sup> éd. 1821-1824. Paris. Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life. Oxford, 1870. Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs, 1860-1871. Leipzig und Heidelberg.

*Human Physiology*—Carpenter's Human Physiology, 7th ed. Lond., 1869. Funke's Lehrbuch der Physiologie, now in course of republication. Leipzig. Hermann's Handbuch der Biologie, 1870. Berlin. Dalton's Human Physiology. Philad., 1859. Draper's Human Physiology. Lond., 1856. Kanke's Grundzüge der Physiologie, 1868. Leipzig. Wundt's Lehrbuch der Physiologie, 1865. Erlangen. Ludwig's Lehrbuch der Physiologie, 1858-1861. Leipzig und Heidelberg. Budge's Lehrbuch der speciellen Physiologie des Menschen, 1862. Leipzig.

*Comparative Physiology*—Carpenter's Comparative Physiology, 4th ed. Lond., 1854. Marshall's Outlines of Physiology. 2 vols., Lond., 1867. Milne-Edwards' Leçons sur la Physiologie. 9 vols., Paris, 1857-1870. Bergmann und Leuckart, Anatomisch-physiologische Uebersicht des Thierreichs, 1855. Stuttgart.

*General Philosophy of Biology*—

- a. Darwin's Origin of Species, 5th ed. Lond., 1869. Van der Hoeven's Philosophia Zoologica, 1864. Leyden. Lyell's Principles of Geology, ed. 1870, chap. xxxiv-xxxvii. Mivart's Genesis of Species. Lond., 1871. Spencer's Principles of Biology, 1864-1867; Principles of Psychology, ed. 1868-1871.

*For a Historical Survey of the Progress of Biology.*

- b. Agassiz's Essay on Classification. Lond., 1859, chap. iii. Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences, 3rd ed. 3 vols., Lond., 1857.

*For Zoology.*

- c. Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology. Lond., 1857. Nicholson's Manual of Zoology, 2nd ed. Edinb., 1871.

*For Geographical Distribution.*

Van der Hoeven's Philosophia Zoologica, lib. iv. Lugd. Bat., 1864. Lyell's Principles of Geology, chap. xxxviii-xli, 11th ed. Lond., 1872.

*For Ethnology and Anthropology.*

d. Waitz's Anthropology. Brace's Races of the Old World, 2nd ed. Lond., 1869.

(b) *List of Books recommended in connexion with 'Special Subjects.'*

*Comparative Osteology*—Cuvier's Ossements Fossiles, any one of the five volumes. Flower's Osteology of Mammalia. Professor Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals.

*The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Digestion*—The Physiological Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, Vol. I. Milne-Edwards' Leçons, Vol. VI. Articles 'Stomach and Intestine' and 'Pancreas' in Todd's 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.' Schiff's Leçons sur la Physiologie de la Digestion, 2 vols. Berlin, 1868.

*The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Circulation and Respiration*—Milne-Edwards' Leçons sur la Physiologie, Vol. III. Marey's Physiologie Médicale de la Circulation du Sang. Paris, 1863. Bert's Leçons sur la Physiologie Comparée de la Respiration. Paris, 1870.

*The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System*—Leuret et Gratiolet's Anatomie Comparée du Système Nerveux, Tom. II, par M. Pierre Gratiolet. Paris, 1857. Vulpian's Leçons sur le Système Nerveux. Paris, 1866. Brown-Séquard's Lectures. Philad., 1865.

*The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Reproductive Systems*—Physiological Catalogue of the Royal College of Surgeons, Vols. IV and V. Kölliker's Entwicklungsgeschichte. Leipzig, 1861. Milne-Edwards' Leçons, Vol. IX.

*Ethnology*—Brace's Races of the Old World, 2nd ed. Lond., 1869.

5. Candidates who offer themselves for examination in Geology, Zoology, or Botany, will be required to exhibit practical acquaintance with those subjects to at least the same extent as Candidates who offer themselves for examination in any one of the Special Subjects above mentioned are required to do with reference to those subjects. But they will not be required to go through the same amount of practical work in the Departments of Biology not specially connected with Geology, Zoology, or Botany, as Candidates who do not bring up any one of these three subjects.

**II. List of Special Subjects.****A. MINERALOGY AND CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.**

Candidates for Honours in the Natural Science School who desire to take in Mineralogy as a Supplementary Science should exhibit a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of Crystallography, and of Crystallo-(a)graphic Physics.

The Candidate should also be acquainted with the Crystallographic (b) characters of such substances as serve to illustrate the principles and applications of Crystallography.

Mineralogy may be further pursued by the Student :

(c) Firstly, as a discriminative and classificatory Science, involving an acquaintance with the logical principles of classification.

Secondly, in respect to its subject-matter, namely, by the actual study of the more important minerals and other crystallized substances ; more

(d) especially of such as illustrate the principles of Classification as well as of Crystallography, and of such as are important either from their con-

(e) tributing to form the rock masses of the globe, or from a mining point of view, or as being of value for their employment in the useful arts.

Thirdly, in respect of the practical methods of discriminating minerals, not merely by investigating their Crystallographic forms with

(f) the aid of the goniometer, but by determining their physical characteristics, specific gravity, degree of hardness, colour, optical and pyro-electric properties, &c. ; and also by examination with the blowpipe and other simple chemical tests.

And finally, the mineralogical student should be acquainted with the

(g) hypotheses regarding the causes that have operated in effecting the deposition, the transformations, or the successions of minerals in veins and rocks.

*Treatises recommended.*

- (a) Miller (W. H.), A Tract on Crystallography. Cambridge, 1863.  
Lang (V. von), Lehrbuch der Krystallographie. Vienna, 1866.  
Karsten (H.), Lehrbuch der Krystallographie. Leipzig, 1861.  
Schrauf (A.), Lehrbuch der physikalischen Mineralogie. Vienna, 1866.  
Grailich (J.), Miller's Lehrbuch der Krystallographie, a German translation of Professor Miller's original work, containing chapters on Crystallographic Physics. Vienna, 1856.  
Grailich (J.), Krystallographisch - optische Untersuchungen. Vienna und Olmütz, 1858.
- (b) Rammelsberg (C. F.), Krystallographie Chemie. Berlin, 1855, and Suppl. 1857.
- (c) Mill (John Stuart), A system of Logic, the chapters on Classification. 7th ed. London, 1868. Whewell (W.), History of the Inductive Sciences, chapters on Mineralogy. 3rd ed. London, 1857. Rose (G.), Das krystallo - chemische Mineralsystem. Leipzig, 1852. Rammelsberg (C. F.), Berzelius' neues chemisches Mineralsystem. Nürnberg. 1847.
- (d) Brooke and Miller's Mineralogy. London, 1852. Rammelsberg (C. F.), Handbuch der Mineralchemie. Leipzig, 1860. Quenstedt (F. A.), Handbuch der Mineralogie. 2nd ed. Tübingen, 1863. Dufrénoy (A.), Traité de Minéralogie. 2<sup>me</sup> éd. Paris, 1856-60. Descloizeaux (A.), Manuel de Minéralogie. Paris, 1862. Dana (J. D.), System of Mineralogy. 5th ed. London, 1868. Kennigott (A.), Die Minerale der Schweiz. Leipzig, 1866.
- (e) Cotta (B. von), Rocks classified and described, translated by H. Lawrence. London, 1866. Zirkel (F.), Lehrbuch der Petro-

graphie. Bonn, 1866. Senft (F.), Lehrbuch der Mineralien und Felsartenkunde. Jena, 1869.

- (f) First volume of Dana's System of Mineralogy. 4th ed. London, 1855. Blanford and Scheerer on the Blowpipe. London, 1856. Rammelsberg (C. F.), Lehrbuch der Krystallkunde. Leipzig, 1852. Naumann (C. F.), Elemente der Mineralogie. 8th ed. Leipzig, 1871.
- (g) Bischoff (Gustav), Lehrbuch der chemischen und physikalischen Geologie. 2nd ed. Bonn, 1863, &c. Ibid., English translation by the Cavendish Society. Blum (R.), Die Pseudomorphosen des Mineralreichs. Stuttgart, 1843, &c. &c. Cotta (B. von), Gangstudien. Freiberg, 1847, &c. &c.

### B. GEOLOGY.

Candidates who propose to offer themselves for examination in Geology would do well to keep in mind, that the aim of this branch of Science is nothing less than to discover and demonstrate the ancient history of the Earth. For this purpose it is required not only to obtain correct knowledge of the composition, structure, and arrangement of Rocks, and the nature and distribution of Organic Remains, but further to apply to the phenomena which have been observed just reasonings founded on analogies in existing nature, and principles established by Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. Only in proportion as this can be truly accomplished can the foundations of Geological Theory be securely laid.

The portions of Geological study which are now suggested to Candidates in illustration of what has been said, relate to the internal structure and movement of rock masses; their chemical composition and mineral aggregation; the organic remains which they enclose; and the inferences from observed phenomena as to the causes which operated to produce them.

#### *Composition, Structure, and Arrangement of Rocks.*

(a) Rocks generally: the grounds of their division into and classification as Rocks of Igneous or Aqueous origin; Rocks of stratified or unstratified arrangement; and as Rocks of Palæozoic, or Cainozoic age.

(b) Stratified Rocks: their chemical and mineral constitution, source of materials, conditions of deposition in the sea, in lakes, or on the course of rivers.

(c) Unstratified Rocks: considered as to their classification, composition, and structure, the conditions of their occurrence, and geological age.

(d) Metamorphic Rocks: Rocks regarded as altered from their first condition by heat and chemical reactions below the surface of the earth.

(e) Divisional Structures in Rocks, known as 'joints,' 'cleavage,' and 'foliation:' how produced, and in what geological periods.

(f) Mineral Veins: metallic and mineral contents; occurrence in relation to the nature, position, and antiquity of Rocks, movements of disturbance in the crust of the earth, and geological time.

*Movements in the Crust of the Globe. Heat of the Interior.*

(g) Earthquakes and ancient subterranean movements: characteristic phenomena and probable causes.

(b) Volcanos: their characteristic physical and chemical phenomena, geographical distribution, and geological age.

*Physical Geography. Climate.*

(i) The leading features of Physical Geography:—by what natural processes, with what measures of force, and during what periods of time, the characteristic phenomena have been occasioned.

(k) The Temperature of the Earth, at attainable depths, in relation to ancient and modern climate.

*Palæontology.*

(l) The Flora and Fauna of the Land in a limited geological period, as for example the period of the Stonesfield Oolite.

(m) The Fauna of the Sea in a limited geological period, as for example the Cambro-Silurian period.

(n) Or the Lower Cretaceous period.

(o) The Carboniferous Flora of Britain; origin of the coal, and of the accompanying strata; dislocations; dykes; quantity of coal; depth of working; rate of consumption; probable duration.

(p) Monographs of Groups of Organic Remains, specially such as belong to families of plants and animals which are characteristic of geological periods, or have become comparatively rare in existing nature; for example—

The Zamiaceæ, Lepidodendra, Sigillariæ, among Plants; The Crinoidea, Trilobitida, Brachiopoda, Cephalopoda, among Invertebrate Animals; Megalosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Teleosaurus, Rhamphorhynchus, among reptiles; Ungulata and Marsupialia, among Mammalia.

The Books and Memoirs named in the following list are suggested as sufficient to guide the student toward a right general view of the several subjects enumerated. For more complete references, and information as to researches still in progress, the student is advised to consult the Professor.

(a) *Rocks generally*—Bischof, Chemical and Physical Geology. 2 vols. Lond., 1854-5. Cotta, Gesteinslehre, 1862—translated by Lawrence. Vogelsang, Mikroskopische Gesteinsstudien, 1867.

(b) *Stratified Rocks*—De la Beche, Geological Observer, 2nd ed. Lond., 1853. Jukes' and other Manuals of Geology. Lyell, Principles of Geology, 11th ed. 2 vols., 1872.

(c) *Unstratified Rocks*.—Jukes' Manual of Geology, 3rd ed. Edinb., 1872. Naumann, Lehrbuch der Geognosie, 1850; Leonhardt und Bronn, N. Jahrb. 1847. Senft, Classification and Description of Rocks, 1857—abstract in Geol. Soc. Journ. xiv. 1.

(d) *Metamorphic Rocks*.—Bischof, Chemical and Physical Geology. 2 vols. Lond., 1854-5. Cotta, Geologie der Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1866. Daubrée, Expériences Synthétiques sur le Métamorphisme.



Paris, 1860. Delesse, *Études sur le Métamorphisme*. Paris, 1858. Sterry Hunt, Reports of Canadian Geological Survey, &c. Von Buch, *Ann. des Sci. Nat.* t. xvii.

- (e) *Divisional Structures*.—A Report to the British Association, by Professor Phillips, 1856, On Cleavage and Foliation in Rocks; containing references to special researches of Sedgwick, Sharpe, and Sorby. See also Memoirs by Haughton, Hopkins (1847), and Tyndall.
- (f) *Mineral Veins*.—Cotta, *Gangstudien*, 1847. Fournet, *Études sur les Dépôts Métallifères*, 1835. Henwood, On Metalliferous Deposits. Penzance, 1871. Taylor, On Mineral Veins—a Report to the British Association, 1833. Werner, On Veins. Lond., 1791.
- (g) *Earthquakes*.—Hopkins, On Theories of Elevation—in *Trans. Cambr. Phil. Soc.*, 1837; and in a Report to the British Association, 1847. Mallet, Catalogue of Earthquakes—in Reports to the British Association begun in 1847—Neapolitan Earthquake, 1862.
- (h) *Volcanos*.—Abich, *Vulcanische Bildung*, 1841. Daubeny, On Volcanos, 2nd ed. Lond., 1848. Dufrénoy et De Beaumont, *Sur les Cratères de Soulèvement*—*Ann. des Mines*, 1833. Fouqué, *Rapports sur les Phénomènes chimiques des Volcans*, 1866. Phillips, On Vesuvius. Oxford, 1869. Scrope, *Geology of Central France*. Lond., 1848. Von Buch, *Die Canarischen Inseln*. Berlin, 1825.
- (i) *Physical Geography*.—Agassiz, Forbes, Tyndall, Moseley, on Glaciers. Ansted, Herschel, Somerville, on Physical Geography. Beaumont, E. de, *Phil. Mag. et Ann.* 1831. Darwin, *Geological Observations*, 2nd ed. London, 1851. Hopkins, Address to Geol. Soc. 1853. Lyell, *Principles of Geology*, 11th ed. 2 vols. Lond., 1872. Playfair, *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory*. Edinb., 1802. Ramsay, *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*, 1866. Studer et Désor, *Sur les Alpes*—*Bibl. Univ. de Genève*, 1842.
- (k) *Temperature of the Earth*.—Cordier, *Essai sur la Température de l'Intérieur de la Terre*—*Ann. du Mus.* 1827. Fox, On the Temperature of Mines—*Geol. Soc. of Cornwall*, vols. ii. and iii. Henwood, On Subterranean Temperature, 1871. Phillips, 1836, Everett, 1871, 1872—in Reports of the British Association. Quetelet, On Diurnal and Annual Variations of Earth-Temperature—*Mem. Acad. of Brussels*, 1837. Thomson and Tait, *Treatise on Nat. Phil.*, vol. i. p. 711. Oxford, 1867.
- (l) *Stonesfield Oolite, Flora and Fauna*.—Morris and Lycett, On Great Oolite Fossils (*Mem. of Pal. Soc.*). Oppel, Ueber einige Cephalopoden der Juraformation Württembergs. Würtemb., 1856. Phillips, in *Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames*. Oxford, 1871. Quenstedt, *Der Jura*. Tübing., 1858.
- (m) *Cambro-Silurian Fauna*.—Barrande, *Syst. Silurien du centre de la*

Bohême. Prague, 1852-70. Bigsby, Thesaurus Siluricus. Lond., 1868. Hall, Geology of New York. Albany, 1852. Murchison, Siluria. 4th edit. Lond., 1867. Sedgwick, Palæozoic Fossils in Cambridge Museum. Cambr., 1855.

- (n) *Lower Cretaceous Period*.—Austen, Morris, and Sharpe, in *Journal of Geol. Soc.* Davidson, On Brachiopoda—*Mem. of Pal. Soc.* D'Orbigny, *Paléontologie Française*. Paris, 1840-67. Fitton, On Beds below the Chalk—*Trans. Geol. Soc.*, 1836. Wright, On Echinodermata—*Mem. of Pal. Soc.*
- (o) *Carboniferous Flora*.—Binney, in *Pal. Soc. Memoirs*. Brongniart, *Végétaux Fossiles*. Paris, 1828. Carruthers, *Communications to the Geol. Society*. Göppert, *Systema Filicum Fossilium*, 1838. Hooker, in *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*. Hull, On the Coal-fields of Great Britain. Lond., 1861. Lindley and Hutton, *Fossil Flora*. Lond., 1829-37. Sternberg, *Flora der Vorwelt*. Leipzig, 1820.
- (p) *Monographs of Organic Remains*.—Books and Memoirs on these and other groups of Fossils are too numerous to specify. Candidates may be advised to apply to the Professor of Geology for references adapted to the several cases.

#### C. ZOOLOGY.

Candidates offering Zoology will be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the following subjects:—

1. The general principles of classification, applied to the animal kingdom, together with a comparison of the more important systems hitherto proposed for this purpose.
2. The structure and habits of animals, with especial reference to their external organs.
3. The types of extinct animals, in order to show their position and relationship with existing groups.

And for more special subjects—

a. The classification, geographical distribution, affinities, economy, transformations, and development of the animals comprised in some one or more of the families, genera, or individual species of animals; with practical illustrations, by dissection and delineation, of their structure.

b. The minute details of structure of special individual organs may also be practically shown and illustrated by dissection; e. g.—

The organs of flight throughout the Insecta.

The mouth organs in the Crustacea.

The embryonic and metamorphic changes occurring in one or more of the species of any family, especially amongst the Invertebrata.

c. The student may also offer himself for examination upon the Fauna of any district in the British islands; e. g.—

The animals of the Isis and Cherwell.

The indigenous invertebrated Fauna of the neighbourhood of Oxford.

The literature of Zoology is so extensive, and the number of special monographs on nearly every branch of the subject is so great, that it will in all cases be advisable for the student to apply to his Tutor or to the Professor of Zoology for references to the best works and memoirs necessary for working out the particular subject which he may desire to study. The following list is appended for the assistance of Zoological Students.

1. *General Modes of Study*—Linnæus, *Philosophia Botanica*. Vindob., 1770. Fabricius, *Philosophia Entomologica*. Hamb., 1778, (the chapters on the general subjects of Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology applicable to the Animal Kingdom). Also the chapters on the same subjects in the works of Illiger, *Versuch systematischen Terminologie*. Helmstadt, 1800; Van der Hoeven, *Philosophia Zoologica*. Lugd. Batav., 1864; Kirby and Spence, *Introduction to Entomology*, vol. IV; and Burmeister, *Handbuch der Entomologie*, translated by Shuckard. Agassiz, *Methods of Study in Natural History*, Boston, 1860; and *Essay on Classification*, London, 1859.
2. *General Zoology*—Linnæus, *Systema Naturæ*, 13th ed. Vindob., 1767. Cuvier, *Le Règne Animal*, especially the Crochard edition, 20 vols., with Plates of all the genera. Van der Hoeven, *Handbook of Zoology*, translated by Clark, 2 vols. 1856; or Nicholson, *A Manual of Zoology*. 8vo. London, 1870. The series of French works known as 'Nouvelles Suites à Buffon.' Van Voorst's *Series of British Zoology*, by Bell, Yarrell, Forbes, Johnston, and others. Kirby, *Bridgewater Treatise*. 2 vols. London, 1835. Burmeister, *Zoologischer Hand-Atlas*. Fol. Berlin, 1835. Victor Carus, *Icones Zootomicæ*. Fol. Leipzig, 1857.
3. *Fossil Zoology*—Gervais, *Zoologie et Paléontologie générales*. 4to. Paris, 1869. Gervais, *Zoologie et Paléontologie française*. 4to. Paris, 1859. Pictet, *Traité de Paléontologie, et Atlas*. 2<sup>me</sup> édition, 4 vols. Paris, 1853-1857. Owen, various memoirs on Fossil Animals, Birds, and Reptiles, in *Transactions of Royal and Zoological Societies*. Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*. 8vo. and fol. Neuchatel, 1833-. Salter, in *Mem. Geol. Survey*. Decad. 2, 7, and 11, 1849-64. Barrande, *Syst. Silurien de Bohême*. Vol. I. Prague, 1852. Burmeister, *On Trilobites* (Ray Society).
- a. *Vertebrata*—Schreiber und Wagner, *Die Säugethiere, in Abbildungen nach der Natur*. 4to. Erlang., 1774-1846. Waterhouse, *Nat. Hist. of Marsupialia and Rodentia*. 2 vols. London, 1846-48. Dahlbom, *Studia Zoologica familias regni animalis naturales tractantia*. Lund., 1856. Owen, *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, Preface, and chapters 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, 26, and 40. British Museum Catalogues of various families of Mammalia, also of Snakes and

Lizards. A. Murray, *The Geographical Distribution of Animals*. London, 1866. G. R. Gray, *The Genera of Birds*, 3 vols. 4to.; and *Catalogues of Birds*, published by the Trustees of the British Museum. Montagu, *Ornithological Dictionary*. London, 1866. Jerdon, *Birds of India*. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1862-64. Günther, *British Museum Catalogues of Fishes*, vols. i-viii, and of the *Batrachia Salientia*. Couch, *Fishes of the British Islands*. London, 1862-65. Müller, *On Ganoid Fishes*, in *Trans. Acad. Sci. Berlin*, 1844. English Trans. in *Taylor's Scientific Memoirs*, vol. iv. pp. 499-543.

*Invertebrata*—Savigny, *Mémoires sur les Animaux sans Vertébrés*. 2 Parts. Paris, 1816. Strauss-Durckheim, *Considérations générales sur l'Anatomie comparée des Animaux Articulés*. 4to. Paris, 1823. Dana, *The Crustacea of the United States' Exploring Expedition*, with folio Atlas of Plates. Philadelphia, 1852. Baird, *British Entomostraca* (Ray Society). 8vo. London, 1850. Darwin, *Monograph on Cirripedia* (Ray Society), 2 vols., 8vo. 1851 and 1854; and on *Fossil Cirripedia*, 2 vols., 4to. 1851 and 1854 (Palæontogr. Soc.). Packard, *Guide to the Study of Insects*. 2nd edition. Salem, 1870 (including recent and fossil groups). Westwood, *Introduction to Mod. Classif. of Insects*. London, 1839-40. Kirby, *Monographia Apum Angliæ*. 2 vols. Ipswich, 1802. Blackwall, *British Spiders* (Ray Society). Fol. Lond., 1861. Woodward, *Manual of Mollusca*. Lond., 1866. Forbes and Hanley, *History of British Mollusca*. 4 vols. London, 1853. Lovell Reeve, *Conchologia Systematica*. 4to. London, 1841. Mrs. Gray, *Figures of Molluscos Animals*. 5 vols. 8vo. London, 1857. Semper, *Reisen in Archipel der Philippinen*—(1) *Holothurien*, (2) *Landmollusken*, (3) *Phyllobranchidæ*, 1871, (4) *Æolidien*, 1870. Leipzig, 1868-71. Alder and Hancock, *Monograph of Nudibranchiate Mollusca* (Ray Society). Lond., 1845. Lacaze Duthiers, *Histoire Naturelle du Corail*. 8vo. Paris, 1864. Forbes, *On Naked-eyed Medusæ*. 4to. London, 1848. Cobbold, *On Entozoa*. London, 1864, and *Suppl.* 1869. Greene, *Manuals of Coelenterata*, Lond., 1861, and *Protozoa*, Lond., 1863.

*b and c*—Sir Charles Bell, *Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand*. London, 1833. Strickland and Melville, *The Dodo and its Kindred*. London, 1848. Van der Hoeven, *Recherches sur l'Hist. Nat. des Limules*. Fol. Leyden, 1838. Owen, *Memoir on Limulus*—*Trans. Linn. Soc.* 1872. Lyonnet, *Traité anatomique de la Chenille, &c.*, 4to. La Haye, 1762; also his posthumous memoirs published by De Haan, including the Pupa and Imago of *Cossus*. 4to. Paris, 1832. Chabrier, *Sur le Vol des Insectes*. 4to. Paris, 1823. Schiödte, *On Structure of Mouth of Crustacea*, in *Kroyer's Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift*, Ser. iii. vol. iv, translated in *Annals of Nat. History*, January 1868.

## D. BOTANY.

Candidates offering Botany will be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the following subjects:—

1. Structural and Physiological Botany, together with dissections and descriptions of preparations, illustrating the minute structure and organs of plants.

2. The Principles of Systematic Botany, with a knowledge of the leading characters of the more important Natural Orders.

3. Of Geographical and Geological Botany, so much as is contained, for example, in Henfrey's 'Elementary Course' (2nd ed.), or in Balfour's 'Manual of Botany.'

4. The technical description of specimens of plants.

The following Books are provisionally recommended:—Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany, 2nd ed., by Dr. Masters. London. Balfour, Manual of Botany, last ed. Edinburgh. Asa Gray, The Botanical Text-Book, last ed. New York. Bentley, Manual of Botany, 2nd ed. London, 1870. P. Duchartre, *Éléments de Botanique*. Paris, 1867. Emm. Le Maout et J. Decaisne, *Traité Général de Botanique*. Paris. In course of translation. Berkeley, Cryptogamic Botany. London, 1857. Julius Sachs, *Lehrbuch der Botanik*. Leipzig, 1870. Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, London, 1853. Lindley, Descriptive Botany. London.

## 6. Honour School of Jurisprudence.

## 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Jurisprudence shall always include—

- (1) General Jurisprudence;
- (2) The History of English Law;
- (3) Such departments of Roman Law, and (if the Board of Studies shall think fit) such departments of English Law, as may be specified from time to time by the Board;
- (4) International Law, or some department of it specified by the Board of Studies. This may be omitted by Candidates who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.

2. The Board of Studies may include in the Examination, either as necessary or as optional, other subjects which they may

deem suitable to be studied in connection with Jurisprudence; and may, if they shall judge it advisable, require that Candidates who have not been classed in any other School shall take in additional books or subjects, or produce evidence of having been previously examined in such additional books or subjects. The Board may prescribe books or portions of books in any language.

3. Subject to such regulations as the Board may make from time to time, select portions of Historical study, approved by the Board of Historical Studies, may be substituted by Candidates for portions of Legal study; provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to offer in the School of Jurisprudence any select portion, whether of Legal or Historical study, which he has already offered in the School of Modern History.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

### I. GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Candidates are recommended to read Austin on Jurisprudence, Third Edition (Campbell's), 1869.

Vol. i. Omitting Lectures II, III, IV.

Vol. ii. Lectures XLVI—LII, omitting all the rest.

Also Bentham's 'Theory of Legislation,' translated from the French of Etienne Dumont (London, Trübner), omitting in 'Principles of the Civil Code,' Part III, ch. 5; in 'Principles of the Penal Code,' Parts II and IV.

### 2. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

#### (a) History of Constitutional Law.

The following Statutes should be carefully studied:—Constitutions of Clarendon. Magna Carta. Statute of Westminster II, 13 Ed. I, c. 24. Petition of Right. Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II, c. 2. Bill of Rights, 1 W. & M. st. 2. 2. Act of Settlement, 12 & 13 Will. III, c. 2.

Candidates will be expected to be acquainted with the present constitution of Parliament and of the Courts of Justice.

The history of Constitutional Law may be read in the following books:—Mr. Stubbs' 'Select Charters Illustrative of English History' (the original documents, with the notes and introductions, should be consulted and referred to on the more important points rather than minutely studied); Blackstone's Commentaries, Book I, chaps. 2 to 13 inclusive, or Stephen's Commentaries, Book IV, Part 1, Book V. chaps. 3 to 6 inclusive. Reference may also be made to the chapters on the English Constitution in Hallam's Middle Ages, and to Hallam's Constitutional History.

It will be observed that the above-mentioned books are specified in order to indicate to students the sources from which a knowledge of the *subject* may be obtained, but that the books as such will not form part of the Examination.

(b) History of the Law of Real Property.

The following Statutes should be carefully studied:— Magna Carta, Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III, c. 4. De Religiosis, 7 Ed. I. De Donis Conditionalibus, 13 Ed. I, c. 1. Quia Emptores, 18 Ed. I, c. 1. 15 Richard II, c. 5. Statute of Uses and Wills, 27 Hen. VIII, c. 10, s. 1. Statute of Enrolments, 27 Hen. VIII, c. 16. Statutes of Wills, 32 Hen. VIII, c. 1, and 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 5. Act for the Abolition of Feudal Tenures, 12 Car. II, c. 24.

The history of the Law of Real Property may be read in Blackstone's Commentaries, Book II, or Stephen's Commentaries, Vol. I, Book II, Part I. Williams on the Law of Real Property may also be referred to.

N.B.—If the original text of Blackstone be read either for the history of Constitutional Law or for the history of the Law of Real Property (which is recommended), some other book, such as Stephen's Commentaries, should be consulted for the principal changes in the law down to the present time.

Candidates will not be expected to show a minute acquaintance with the details of the Law of Real Property as it stands, but to possess a general knowledge of the principles which are of the greatest practical importance at the present day, of the leading historical changes it has undergone, and of the relation of those changes to the general history of England.

3. ROMAN LAW.

The Commentaries of Gaius. The Institutes of Justinian.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Until Easter Term 1874, inclusive, Candidates will be examined in—

- (a) The General History of International Law anterior to 1750.
- (b) The Law respecting the Sea, Ships, and Navigable Rivers in time of peace.

They may consult and refer to Wheaton's History of International Law, and either of the following books; viz. Twiss's International Law, or Woolsey's Introduction to International Law. On subject (b) the Second Book of Ortolan's *Diplomatie de la Mer* may be studied with advantage.

In Michaelmas Term 1874, and until further notice, the following subjects will be substituted for those mentioned above under this head, viz. :—

- (a) The General History of International Law from the Peace of Westphalia until the present time.
- (b) The Rights and Duties of Neutrals.

## 7. Honour School of Modern History.

### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination in the School of Modern History shall always include—

- (1) The continuous History of England;
- (2) General History during some period, selected by the Candidate from periods to be named from time to time by the Board of Studies;
- (3) A special portion of History or a special Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities.

2. Every Candidate shall be required to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

3. A subject or period of Literature may also be added as an optional subject.

4. Candidates proposing to offer any special portion of History, or any special Historical subject, or any subject or period of Literature not included in the list suggested by the Board of Studies, must submit it to the approval of the Board, six months before the Examination.

5. Subject to such regulations as the Board of Studies may make from time to time, select portions of Law, approved by the Board of Legal Studies, may be substituted by Candidates for the special portions of History or special Historical subject required to be offered; provided that no Candidate shall be allowed to offer in the School of Modern History any select portion, whether of Legal or of Historical study, which he has already offered in the School of Jurisprudence.

6. The Examination in the special portion of History or special Historical subject, or in the select portion of Law substituted as above, may be omitted by Candidates who do not aim at a place in the First or Second Class.

7. The Board of Studies may include in the Examination, either as necessary or as optional, other subjects which they may deem suitable to be studied in connection with Modern History, and may prescribe books or portions of books in any language.



## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

1. Candidates who intend to present themselves for examination are, until further notice, desired to offer—

I. The History of England to the Accession of Queen Victoria.

II. One of the following periods of general History, to be studied in the best modern writers:—

1. A.D. 476—1272.

2. A.D. 1000—1559.

3. A.D. 1400—1648.

4. A.D. 1600—1815.

III. (In the case of those Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class) a special portion of History or Historical subject, carefully studied with reference to original authorities.

A. The following subjects or portions of History are suggested by the Board for the option of Candidates:—

(1) The Age of Charles the Great and his Dynasty.

(2) The contest concerning Investitures (from the rise of Hildebrand to the Concordat of Worms).

(3) The Age of Lewis the Eleventh and Charles the Eighth.

(4) The Great Rebellion (down to the Restoration).

(5) The Establishment of the English Power in India (A.D. 1784—1806).

(6) The French Revolution (down to the First Consulate).

B. Candidates proposing to offer any other Historical subject or portion of History must give notice six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of Studies. Every application by a Candidate proposing to offer a special subject or period not included in the list suggested by the Board of Studies, must be accompanied by a statement of the books, documents, and other authorities which the Candidate proposes to use.

C. The following portions of Legal Study (to be studied as directed by the Board of Studies for the School of Jurisprudence) may be substituted by Candidates for the special portion of History or Historical subject required to be offered:—

(1) The History of the Law of Real Property.

(2) The General History of International Law.

D. In the case of a Candidate offering a special subject or portion of History, other than the above suggested subjects or portions numbered 4 and 5, such special subject or portion must fall within the period of General History offered by him.

2. With respect to the above three heads of examination, the Board of Studies, for the assistance of Students, and for the purpose of indicating the general extent and character of the course of study which the Examination in this School will require, publishes the following recommendations.

### **I. The History of England.**

A. The Constitutional History may be read in—Stubbs' *Select Charters*. Hallam's *Middle Ages* (ch. viii. part 3, and notes to c. viii). Hallam's *Constitutional History*. May's *Constitutional History*.

B. The General History may be read in—

(1) Lappenberg's *Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Kings*, with Freeman's *Old-English History*. Lingard's *History of England*, from Henry II (with Mackintosh's *History* for the period of the Reformation). For the period after the Revolution of 1688 no books are recommended, but Candidates are required to supplement their study of Hallam and May by an adequate knowledge of the continuous political history.

(2) (For Candidates acquainted with German)—Lappenberg and Pauli's *Geschichte von England*; Ranke's *Englische Geschichte*.

In illustration of the social and literary history, Knight's *Popular History of England* may be referred to.

N.B. The History of England must be taken to include the Growth of the English Colonies, to be read in Bancroft's *History of the American Colonies* and Heeren's *Political System*.

### **II. Periods of General History.**

(1) The period from A.D. 476 to A.D. 1272 may be read in—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (ch. xxxviii-lxii and ch. lxix). Milman's *Latin Christianity* (Book III-XI, ch. iii, and Book XIV). Hallam's *Middle Ages* (except ch. viii). Michelet, *Histoire de France*. Finlay's *Byzantine Empire*. Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en France*. Guizot, *Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe*.

(2) The period from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1559 may be read in—Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (ch. lvi-lxxi). Milman's *Latin Christianity* (Books VI-XIV). Hallam's *Middle Ages* (except ch. viii). Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*. Creasy's *History of the Ottoman Turks*. Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Ranke's *History of Germany* during the period of the Reformation. Ranke's *History of the Civil Wars in France*, the Introductory Chapters.

For the literary and artistic history of the above two periods, Sismondi, *Histoire de la Littérature du Midi*, and Lanzi's *History of Painting* may be referred to.

- (3) The period from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1648 may be read in—Hallam's *Middle Ages*. Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*. Creasy's *History of the Ottoman Turks*. Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Ranke's *History of Germany during the period of the Reformation*. Ranke's *History of the Civil Wars in France*. Heeren's *Political System*. Coxe's *House of Austria*. Carlyle's *Friedrich II* (Books I, II, and III). Elphinstone's *History of India*.
- (4) The period from A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1815 may be read in—Heeren's *Political System*. Coxe's *House of Austria*. Ranke's *History of the Popes*. Voltaire, *Siècle de Louis XIV*. Carlyle's *Friedrich II*. Lanfrey's *History of Napoleon I*. Elphinstone's *History of India*.

For the general and literary history of the period, Schlosser's *History of the Eighteenth Century* may be referred to.

### III. Special subjects and periods.

- (1) The Age of Charles the Great and his Dynasty (A.D. 750-888) is to be studied in—Einhardi *Vita Karoli et Annales*. Nithardi *Historiæ*. Jaffé's *Monumenta Carolina*.
- (2) The contest concerning Investitures (from the rise of Hildebrand to the Concordat of Worms) is to be studied in—Lamberti *Hersfeldensis Annales*. Eadmeri *Vita Anselmi*. Eadmeri *Historia Novella*. Jaffé's *Monumenta Gregoriana*.
- (3) The Age of Lewis the Eleventh and Charles the Eighth is to be studied in—*Mémoires de Philippe de Commines*. Chastelain, *Chronique des ducs de Bourgogne*. Machiavelli, *Il Principe*. Machiavelli, *L'Arte della Guerra*.
- (4) The Great Rebellion (down to the Restoration) is to be studied in—Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*. May's *History of the Long Parliament*. Whitelocke's *Memoirs*. The *Fairfax Papers*. Cromwell's *Letters and Speeches*.
- (5) The Establishment of the English Power in India (1784-1806) is to be studied in—Wilson's *Mill's History of British India*, vols. v. and vi. Malcolm's *Political History of India*, vol. i. Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, vol. iii. Wilks' *History of Mysoor*, vols. ii. and iii. Selections from the *Cornwallis Despatches*. Selections from the *Wellesley Despatches*.
- (6) The French Revolution (down to the First Consulate, A.D. 1788-1799) is to be studied in—Schmidt, *Tableaux de la Révolution Française*. Bailly, *Mémoires*. Ferrières, *Mémoires*. Pontécoulant, *Souvenirs historiques*. Mirabeau, *Mémoires*. Napoleon's *Correspondence*.

3. Candidates on entering their names for the Examination in this School will be required to state (1) the Period of General History, (2) the Special portion of History or Special Historical subject which they offer, and, with respect to such special portion or subject only, the books and authorities which they have used for the study of it.

4. A subject or period of Literature may, at the option of Candidates, be offered in addition to the above-mentioned stated subjects of Examination. Under this head Candidates may offer any one of the following:—

- (1) The Elizabethan Period of Literature, the Historical Plays of Shakespeare to be studied minutely.
- (2) The Age of Lewis the Fourteenth, the Plays of Molière to be studied minutely.
- (3) The Age of Dante, the *Purgatorio* to be studied minutely.

Candidates desiring to offer any other period or subject of a like character must obtain the leave of the Board six months before the Examination.

5. All Candidates will be required to have a knowledge of Political Economy, of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography.

The subject of Political Economy may be read in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, or in Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*; and Candidates will be expected to trace the working of economic principles in the history they offer.

## 8. Honour School of Theology.

### 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The subjects of Examination in the Honour School of Theology shall be:—

- (1) The Holy Scriptures.
- (2) Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology.
- (3) Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers.
- (4) The Evidences of Religion.
- (5) Liturgies.
- (6) Sacred Criticism, and the Archæology of the Old and New Testaments.

2. The Books of the New Testament shall be studied in the Greek text. The History of the Church and of the Liturgies shall likewise be studied with reference to original authorities.

3. Elementary knowledge of the Hebrew language shall have some weight, advanced knowledge shall have great weight, in the distribution of Honours.

Candidates shall be permitted to offer portions of the Septuagint Version, including the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament.

4. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class in this School unless he shall have proved himself well acquainted with the contents of the Old and New Testaments, with Dogmatic Theology, and with the Exegesis of the New Testament, and shall have also shown a good knowledge of two at least of the remaining subjects enumerated above.

But no Candidate shall obtain Honours unless, in addition to a knowledge of the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, he shall have given proof of diligent study of the Epistles of Saint Paul, and also of either Dogmatic Theology, or Ecclesiastical History, or the Evidences of Religion, or Liturgies, or the Hebrew Language.

## 2. REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

The Divinity Professors and Examiners in the School of Theology appointed as a Board of Studies according to the Statute of May, 1869, have named the following books as those 'accuratissima diligentia tractandos' by such Members of the University as intend to offer themselves for examination in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

### I. Biblia Sacra—

The subject-matter of Exodus, 1873, 1874.

The subject-matter of Deuteronomy, 1875, 1876.

The subject-matter of the two Books of Kings, 1873.

The subject-matter of Jeremiah, 1874, 1875.

The subject-matter of I and II Samuel, 1876.

\* The subject-matter of Isaiah.

The Gospel according to St. John, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

The Gospel according to St. Matthew, 1874, 1875.

The Gospel according to St. Mark, 1876.

The Epistle to the Hebrews, 1873, 1874.

The Epistle of St. Paul to the Galatians, 1875.

The Epistle of St. James, 1875.

The Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, 1876.

### Optional Subjects. (Hebrew)—

Genesis i-xxiv, 1873, 1874.

Deuteronomy, except ch. xiv; beginners also to omit ch. xxxii, xxxiii; 1875, 1876.

\* Psalms i-lxxii.

\* Isaiah xl-lxvi.

**(Septuagint)—**

- Exodus, 1873, 1874.  
 Deuteronomy, 1875.  
 Psalms i-lxxii, 1873, 1874.  
 Psalms lxxiii-cl, 1875.

**II. Theologia Dogmatica atque Symbolica—**

- S. Cyrilli Hierosol. Catecheses, 1873, 1874.  
 S. Athanasii Orationes c. Arianos, 1875, 1876.  
 S. Cyrilli Alex. Epistolæ ad Nestorium II, III, et Ep. ad Joan. Antioch., 1875, 1876.  
 S. Irenæi adv. Hæreses, Lib. III, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.  
 \* The XXXIX Articles.  
 \* Pearson on the Creed.  
 Hardwick's History of the Thirty-nine Articles, 1875, 1876.  
 Bull's Defensio Fidei Nicænæ, Books I and II, 1873, 1874, 1875.

**III. Historia Ecclesiastica et Patristica—**

- Eusebii Hist. Eccl. II-IV, 1873.  
 Eusebii Hist. Eccl. V-VII, 1874.  
 The Extracts preserved in Eusebii Hist. Eccl. III-VI, 1875, 1876.  
 Socratis Hist. Eccl. III, IV, 1873, 1874.  
 Theodoretii Hist. Eccl. IV, V, 1875.  
 \* Canons of four first General Councils.  
 Bede's Ecclesiastical History, 1875, 1876.  
 Haddan and Stubbs' Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents, Part III, 1873, 1874.  
 Epistola ad Diognetum, 1873, 1874.  
 S. Augustini Confessiones, 1873.  
 S. Augustini de Catechizandis rudibus, 1874.  
 S. Augustini de Fide rerum quæ non videntur, 1874.  
 S. Augustini de Civ. Dei, XV-XIX, 1875, 1876.

**IV. Apologetica—**

- \* Butler's Analogy.  
 Origenis contra Celsum, Lib. I, II, III, 1875, 1876.  
 Tertulliani Apologia, 1873, 1874.  
 Minucii Felicis Octavius (ed. Holden), 1875.  
 Hooker, Eccl. Pol., Book I, 1873, 1874.  
 Mill on the Mythical Interpretation of the Gospels (ed. Webb), 1874, 1875, 1876.  
 Mozley on Miracles, 1875, 1876.

**V. Liturgica—**

- The Ancient Liturgies, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.  
 \* The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, &c., with special reference to its sources and to its successive modifications.  
 Hooker, Book V, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

VI. *Critica Sacra*—

Westcott on the Canon of the New Testament, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

Scrivener's Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

Tregelles, Canon Muratorianus, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

The Gospel according to St. John, exact criticism of chapters i-x, 1873.

The Gospel according to St. Mark, exact criticism of, 1874, 1875, 1876.

1 Corinthians i-x, exact criticism of, 1875.

Hosea, exact criticism of, 1875, 1876.

The Board of Studies desires to point out that the Statute renders a knowledge of all St. Paul's Epistles obligatory, as also of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in the Original Greek; and that the 'Rudimenta Religionis' involve a general knowledge of the contents of the Bible and of the XXXIX Articles. The specification of a book or books for especial study is not intended to limit the examination to that book or books; and the Board is desirous to urge on all who are reading for the School the importance of an accurate study of Holy Scripture.

Except in the case of those who seek the higher Honours, the Examiners will be willing to examine Candidates who offer *Biblia Sacra*, Pearson on the Creed, Butler's Analogy, The Book of Common Prayer, and Hooker, Book V; but it is recommended that to this list be added the proposed portion of Eusebius.

Books marked with an asterisk may be considered as practically permanent.

## § 2. Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

*The questions set by the Examiners in Trinity Term, 1873, have been published at the Clarendon Press.*

1. TIME.—The Examination is held once a year, in Trinity Term; the precise day is fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, and notified in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—The following preliminary conditions must be fulfilled by those who offer themselves.

(1) They must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to the status of Student of Civil Law.

(2) The Board of Studies may require them either (a) to have obtained Honours in the School of Jurisprudence; or (β) if they are disqualified by standing from obtaining such Honours, to offer themselves for examination in that School in the usual way, and to satisfy

the Examiners that their work is such as to entitle them, but for such disqualification, to a place in the Class-list; or ( $\gamma$ ) to take in such additional books or subjects recognized in the Honour School of Jurisprudence as they may prescribe.

[This regulation, although made by the Statute, is not at present in actual operation.]

- (3) They must give in their names to the Superior Bedel of Law seven days at least before the Examination, together with certificates of their matriculation and of their having been admitted to the degree of B.A. or to the status of S.C.L.: and must at the same time pay a fee of £1.
- (4) They must give notice to the Regius Professor of Civil Law of the particular subjects in which they offer themselves to be examined, four weeks at least before the first day of Trinity Term.

**3. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.**—These are four in number,

1. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative: 2. Roman Law:
3. English Law: 4. International Law. The following are the existing regulations of the Board of Studies:—

**I. Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.**

Candidates will be examined either in

Jurisprudence, and the Theory of Legislation;  
or in

Some department of a Foreign Code, to be compared and contrasted with the English law bearing on the same subject. Candidates will be allowed to select any one of the following to be examined in:—

- (1) Indian Penal Code. Chapters xvi, xvii, xviii.
- (2) French, Code Civil, Livre III, Tit. iii.
- (3) German, Allgemeines Handelsgesetzbuch, Viertes Buch, Titt. ii, iii, iv, v (erster Abschnitt), (artt. 337-421).
- (4) Italian, Codice Civile, Libro I, Tit. v, Libro III, Tit. v.

**II. Roman Law.**

Candidates will be examined in one of the following special subjects:—

- (1) The Law of Family Relations (Father and Child, Husband and Wife).
- (2) Ownership and Possession.
- (3) The theory of Contracts generally.
- (4) The four Consensual Contracts.
- (5) The history of Roman Legislation and Roman Judicial Institutions.



No particular books are recommended, but candidates are advised to refer as frequently as they can to Gaius and to the Titles of the Digest which bear upon the special subject they have selected.

In particular, reference may with advantage be made to the following Titles of the Digest :—

For special subject No. 1. to the Titles

*De statu hominum* (I. 5).

*De his qui sui vel alieni juris sunt* (I. 6).

*De adoptionibus et emancipationibus* (I. 7).

*Quod cum eo qui in aliena potestate est negotium gestum esse dicetur* (XIV. 5).

*De ritu nuptiarum* (XXIII. 2).

For special subject No. 2. to the Titles

*De acquirendo rerum dominio* (XLI. 1).

*De acquirenda vel amittenda possessione* (XLI. 2)

For special subject No. 3. to the Titles

*De pactis* (II. 14).

*De obligationibus et actionibus* (XLIV. 7).

For special subject No. 4. to the Titles

*De contrahenda emptione* (XVIII. 1).

*De actionibus empti et venditi* (XIX. 1).

For special subject No. 5. to the Titles

*De iustitia et iure* (I. 1).

*De origine iuris* (I. 2).

*De legibus Senatus consultis et longa consuetudine* (I. 3).

*De constitutionibus principum* (I. 4).

### III. English Law.

Candidates will be expected to show such a general knowledge of the leading rules of the English Law of Property, Family Relations, Contracts and Torts, as may be gathered from Stephen's Blackstone, Williams' Treatises on Real and Personal Property, and other institutional works of a similar character.

They will also be examined in two special subjects, which each may select for himself out of the following list, under this restriction only, that both subjects may not be taken from the same division :—

#### Division A.

(1) General principles of the Law of Contracts.

(2) The Law of Agency.

(3) The Law of Sale.

(4) General principles of the Law of Torts.

#### Division B.

(5) Outlines of the Law of Real Property.

(6) The Law of Easements.

(7) Leading Principles of Equity.

(8) The Law of Trusts.

(9) The Law relating to Fraud.

Division C.

(10) Outlines of Criminal Law.

Division D.

(11) Principles of the Law of Evidence.

#### IV. International Law.

Candidates will be examined either in

General principles of Private International Law ;

or in

The Law of Prize.

4. ORDER OF EXAMINATION.—The Examination is conducted partly in writing, partly  *viva voce*. At its close the Examiners distribute the names of such candidates as have shown sufficient merit into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged alphabetically. But no candidate can obtain a place in this Class-list who has exceeded the twenty-fourth Term from his matriculation. Every candidate whose name has been placed in any of the three Classes, or who, being disqualified by standing, has in the judgment of the Examiners shown sufficient merit to entitle him, but for such disqualification, to a place in the Class-list, receives, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate of having passed.

### § 3. Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

#### I. FIRST EXAMINATION.

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions :—

- (1) They must have completed eight Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A., in at least one School: unless (a) they were placed in either the first or the second class in the Honour School of Natural Science, and (β) obtained from the Examiners in that School a certificate of special proficiency in Physics, Chemistry, or Botany, in which case they may offer themselves for Examination at the earliest subsequent opportunity.

- (2) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor of Medicine at some time, not less than a fortnight, before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1.

**3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) Human Anatomy and Physiology, theoretical and practical, (2) the Elements of comparative Anatomy and Physiology, (3) those parts of Physics, Botany, and Chemistry, which subserve Medicine. But those candidates who produce the certificate of special proficiency mentioned above are excused from examination in the subject to which the certificate refers. The Examination usually lasts four days; it is held in the University Museum, and is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive a certificate to that effect.

## 2. SECOND EXAMINATION.

**1. TIME.**—This Examination also takes place annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

**2. CANDIDATES.**—Candidates must have complied with the following conditions:—

- (1) They must have completed sixteen Terms since they passed the Second Public Examination in at least one School, and eight Terms since they passed the First Examination mentioned above.
- (2) They must deliver to the Regius Professor of Medicine a certificate of having attended some Hospital of good repute, which certificate must be approved by the majority of the Examiners.
- (3) They must give in their names to the Regius Professor at least a fortnight before the week fixed for the Examination, and must pay a fee of £1.

**3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.**—The subjects of the Examination are, (1) the Theory and Practice of Medicine, including the diseases of women and children, (2) *Materia Medica*,

(3) the Principles of Surgery and Midwifery, (4) Medical Jurisprudence, (5) General Hygiene, (6) Two Medical Authors, either (a) two of the four ancient authors, Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen, and Celsus, or (β) one of these and one modern author, approved by the Regius Professor, e.g. Morgagni, Sydenham, or Boerhaave. The Examination is held partly in the University Museum, partly in the Radcliffe Infirmary: it is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*, and usually lasts four days. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

Copies of the Examination-papers both of this and of the First Medical Examination may be seen at the Radcliffe Library.

## § 4. Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Music.

### I. FIRST EXAMINATION.

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—Candidates must have matriculated as members of the University: they must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, and in so doing must pay a fee of £1.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects of the Examination are Harmony and easy Counterpoint, in not more than four parts. It is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

### 2. SECOND EXAMINATION.

1. TIME.—The Examination takes place annually in Easter or Trinity Term, on a day of which notice is given in the *University Gazette*.

2. CANDIDATES.—(a) Candidates must have passed the First Examination, and must have composed a piece of Music in five-part harmony, with an accompaniment for at least five stringed instruments. This piece of music must be forwarded to the

Professor of Music at some time before March 1, together with a written assurance that the whole is the candidate's own composition: no candidate can offer himself for the Examination until this composition has been approved by all the Examiners. If approved, it is not to be performed, but a copy of it must be deposited in the Music School.

(β) They must give in their names to the Clerk of the Schools some time before the day of the Examination, in so doing must pay a fee of £1, and exhibit the certificate of having passed the First Examination.

3. SUBJECTS AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.—The subjects are, (1) Harmony; (2) Counterpoint, in not more than five parts; (3) Canon, Imitation, &c.; (4) Fugue; (5) Form in Composition; (6) Musical History; (7) A critical knowledge of the full-scores of certain works which are designated from time to time by the Professor of Music, and notified in the *University Gazette*. The text-books which are recommended for the Examination are Ouseley's Treatises on Harmony and Counterpoint; Berlioz, or Kastner, on Instrumentation; and either Burney's or Hawkins' History of Music. The Examination is conducted partly *viva voce*, partly in writing. Those candidates who satisfy the Examiners receive, on application to the Clerk of the Schools, a certificate to that effect.

### III. EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES OF STUDENTS AND GRADUATES.

The following are some of the privileges and exemptions of Graduates, and of those who have passed certain of the University Examinations, in regard to admission to the several professions: they are all shared in common with members of other Universities.

#### 1. IN LAW.

(a) *Calls to the Bar.* Members of the University who have passed a Public Examination may enter their name at an Inn of Court without passing the preliminary examination: if they have either passed a Public Examination, or have resided two full years at the University, they are, at several Inns, exempted from the payment of the caution-money which is required from other Students: they are allowed to keep their Terms by dining in the Hall of their Inn during three days in each Term: and their three years of studentship may be contemporary with their Oxford course, so that they may qualify themselves for being called to the Bar three years after passing Moderations. (There is an ambiguity in the use of the term 'Public Examination,' but it is usually interpreted to mean Moderations and not Responsions.)

#### (b) *Admission as Attorneys and Solicitors.*

1. Any one who has been matriculated at the University, or who has passed the Local Examinations of the University, is exempted from passing the preliminary examination which would otherwise be required before he could be articulated.

2. Any member of the University who has passed Moderations can be articulated for four years instead of five—and any Bachelor of Arts or of Law for three years instead of five.

#### 2. IN MEDICINE.

(a) *Registration.* Any Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine is entitled, on payment of a fee of £2 in respect of qualifications obtained before January 1, 1859, and of £5 in respect of qualifications obtained since that date, to be registered as a medical practitioner.

(b) *Royal College of Physicians.* Any one who has obtained the degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine is exempted from the greater part of the examination for membership of the College.

(c) *Royal College of Surgeons.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the preliminary examination for membership of the College.
2. Any one who has taken the Degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from the examination in Medicine for membership of the College.
3. Any one who has taken a degree in Arts, or who has passed the Examinations which are necessary to qualify him for the status of Student of Medicine, is exempted from the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.
4. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is exempted from examination in Medicine for the Fellowship of the College.

(d) *Society of Apothecaries.*

1. Any one who has passed Responsions is exempted from the Society's examination in Arts.
2. Any one who has passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing a single examination in *Materia Medica*, *Therapeutics*, *Medicine*, *Pathology*, *Midwifery*, and *Toxicology*.
3. Any one who has taken the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine is admitted to membership of the Society on passing a practical examination in *Medicine* and *Midwifery* only.

### 3. IN THE ARMY—

By the War Office Regulations of April, 1873, a certain number of vacancies for commissions will be allotted in each year to University students. Candidates must either have passed the First Public Examination, in which case their age must be between the limits of seventeen and twenty-one, or have taken a degree in Arts, in which case their age must be between the

limits of seventeen and twenty-two. The application must be, *in all cases*, made not later than the month of October of the year in which the candidate obtains or expects to obtain his University qualification; but if he does not pass the First Public Examination, or obtain his degree, until Michaelmas Term, he need not forward the required certificate of his University qualification until one week before the ensuing 1st of January. 'In case there should be more Candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said Candidates at the ensuing January Entrance Examination, but without a preliminary examination. The successful Candidates must then be prepared to accept Commissions in the course of the current year; otherwise their claims will lapse.'

#### 4. IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Candidates for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service who have passed the First Public Examination are exempted from examination in Latin; and Candidates who have taken a degree are exempted from examination in all subjects except Hand-writing, Précis, and French.



## CHAPTER V.

### OF ACADEMICAL EXPENSES.

THE cost of living at Oxford varies so largely with the means, tastes, and moral courage of a student that it is not possible to lay down many general propositions respecting it. The total amount is made up in each case of several elements: there are certain fixed expenses which are common to all alike, such as University and College fees: there are other expenses, such as those of board and lodging, which, though varying with particular cases, vary only, as far as the Colleges and Halls are concerned, within definite limits: there are others, such as subscriptions to clubs or societies, which are common but voluntary: there are others, such as tradesmen's bills, which are not special to University life, and which are almost wholly within a student's power to fix for himself.

If the first two of these four classes of expenditure be alone taken into consideration, it is a matter of experience that a student who resides within a College or Hall can, with economy, obtain the degree of B.A. for a total expenditure of £300. This estimate includes board, room-rent or lodging, and washing, for twelve terms of residence, tuition and miscellaneous College charges, admission, examination, and degree fees: the necessary expenses which it does not include are clothes, books, railway fares, and the cost of living in the vacations. Many students have been known to obtain their degree for less than the sum above mentioned: but this has required a more than ordinary amount of thrift and self-denial, and possibly also a forfeiture of some collateral advantages which University life brings.

Members of Colleges and Halls who reside in lodgings are, in most cases, on the same footing as Unattached Students in respect

of entire freedom in the regulation of such expenses as are involved in board and lodging. They have usually, however, to bear a certain share in the cost of the College establishment; but at Balliol, Corpus Christi, and New Colleges the sum so paid is less than the difference between the University fees which are payable by a member of a College or Hall and those which are payable by an Unattached Student. The only pecuniary advantage which an Unattached Student enjoys over a member of one of those societies is, that he is not liable to the payment of the tuition fee which is charged upon members of Colleges.

Some Colleges and Halls have of late revised their scale of charges, and made new arrangements with a view to the reduction of necessary expenses. For example, the deposit of a sum of money on admission, which was formerly required from all students as a guarantee against possible loss, is no longer required at certain Colleges and Halls from those who pay their battels in advance: the difficulties which arose to many students of slender means from being compelled to purchase the furniture of their rooms on commencing residence are obviated in several Colleges and Halls by allowing the hire of furniture from the College: the miscellaneous charges have been in several instances gathered together into a fixed annual payment: and at St. Mary Hall, St. Alban Hall, St. Edmund Hall, and Keble College, the payment of a fixed annual sum is made to cover, with trifling exceptions, all necessary academical expenses.

In the following statement are gathered together, (1) all fees which are payable to the University, (2) as much information as is at present available in regard to the charges of Colleges and Halls. It has not been attempted to include any expenses except those which are independent of the personal tastes of a student.

## I. UNIVERSITY FEES.

## 1. MATRICULATION FEES.

*These Fees are payable at the time of presentation to the Vice-Chancellor.*

	£	s.	d.
A Bible-Clerk, or Scholar admitted to a College or Hall on condition of receiving free board and tuition . . . . .	0	10	0
Every other member of a College or Hall . . . . .	2	10	0
Every Student not attached to a College or Hall . . . . .	5	0	0

## 2. EXAMINATION FEES.

*These Fees (with the exception of the second of the two fees in Medicine and Music) are payable when the name of a Candidate is entered on the list for Examination.*

Responsions . . . . .	1	0	0
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## First Public Examination:

1. For Examination in Greek and Latin Literature, whether for Honours or not, and also for re-examination in the Gospels or the substituted matter, under the arrangement mentioned on p. 118, § 3. (1) . . . . . 1 10 0
2. For Examination for Mathematical Honours . . . . . 1 0 0

## Second Public Examination:

- (1) For Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter . . . . . 1 0 0
- (2) For each of the subjects in the Pass School, whether offered separately or together . . . . . 0 10 0
- (3) For any Honour School . . . . . 1 10 0
- (4) For the School of Theology (unless the Candidate has previously passed in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or the substituted matter) an additional fee of . . . . . 1 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Civil Law . . . . .	1	0	0
Music :			
(1) Before each of the two Examinations . . . . .	1	0	0
(2) After passing both Examinations . . . . .	9	0	0
Medicine :			
(1) Before each of the two Examinations . . . . .	1	0	0
(2) After passing both Examinations . . . . .	9	0	0

## 3. DEGREE FEES.

*These Fees are payable in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House immediately before the Degree is taken.*

Status of Student of Civil Law . . . . .	7	10	0
"          "          Medicine . . . . .	7	10	0
Degree of Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	7	10	0
But for any one who has been admitted to the Status of Student of Civil Law or Medicine . . . . .	2	0	0
Degree of Master of Arts . . . . .	12	0	0
(1) But for any one who has been admitted to the Degree of B.C.L. before Sept. 29, 1855 . . . . .	4	5	0
(2) For any one who has been admitted to the Degree of B.C.L. since Sept. 29, 1855 . . . . .	7	0	0
(3) For any one who has been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine . . . . .	7	0	0
Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law . . . . .	6	10	0
"          "          of Divinity . . . . .	14	0	0
"          "          of Medicine . . . . .	6	10	0
Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine . . . . .	40	0	0
"          Bachelor of Music . . . . .	5	0	0
"          Doctor of Music . . . . .	10	0	0
Additional fee when any Degree is conferred in absence, or by Decree of Convocation . . . . .	5	0	0
Additional fee when Degrees are accumulated . . . . .	5	0	0
Additional fee when any Degree is conferred by Diploma . . . . .	10	0	0

## 4. INCORPORATION FEES.

*These Fees are payable immediately before Incorporation takes place.*

	£	s.	d.
For a Bachelor of Arts . . . . .	8	0	0
For a Master of Arts . . . . .	15	0	0
For a Bachelor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine .	15	0	0
For a Doctor of Civil Law, Divinity, or Medicine .	40	0	0
For a Bachelor of Music . . . . .	5	0	0
For a Doctor of Music . . . . .	10	0	0

## 5. ANNUAL FEES.

*These Fees, in the case of Members of Colleges or Halls, are usually paid in the first instance by the College or Hall, and included in the quarterly or terminal account; in the case of Unattached Students they must be paid to the Censors terminally in advance.*

For a Member of a College or Hall . . . . .	1	0	0
For a Student not attached to a College or Hall :			
(1) Until he has completed his twelfth Term .	4	10	0
(2) Afterwards . . . . .	1	0	0

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS FEES.

To the Clerk of the Schools for every Certificate of having satisfied the Examiners in any Examination, or of having been placed in any Class List in such Examination . . . . .	0	1	0
To the Registrar of the University :			
(1) For a copy of any Matriculation-paper or Examination Certificate . . . . .	0	2	0
(2) For a Certificate of having obtained any Degree . . . . .	0	5	0

## II. COLLEGE EXPENSES.

## 1. ADMISSION FEES, AND CAUTION MONEY.

At **University** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30, which is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Balliol**, for a resident in College, the admission fee is £2, the caution-money £21: for a resident out of College, there is no admission-fee, the caution-money is £5. In either case the caution-money is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Merton** the admission-fee consists of a payment of £1 10s. to the College library: the caution-money is £20 for a scholar, £30 for a commoner.

At **Exeter** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £25; which latter sum is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Oriel** the admission-fee is £5; the caution-money is, for Scholars, Adam de Brome's Exhibitioners, and Clerks, £10, for Commoners £30.

At **Queen's** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money is, for Scholars, Clerks, and Exhibitioners the value of whose Exhibition exceeds £60 per annum, £15—for Commoners £30, of which £10 is returned at the B.A. degree, £10 at M.A., and the remainder when the name is removed from the College books.

At **New College** there is no admission-fee: no caution-money is required from Commoners who pay the fixed College charges in advance terminally and their College bills weekly. For other Commoners the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned to those who have taken the degree of B.A. and have ceased to reside, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Lincoln** the admission-fee is £3 3s., the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the degree of B.A., £10 at M.A., and the whole (or remainder) in case of death or the name being removed from the College books.

At **Magdalen** there is no admission-fee: persons elected on the Foundation of the College pay no caution-money, but Commoners pay £40, which is returned when they either take the degree of B.A. or remove their names from the College books. Persons who keep their names on the books after taking the degree of B.A. pay a fresh caution of £5, which is accounted for to them on the removal of their name.

At **Brasenose** the admission-fee is £4 14s., the caution-money £25 for Commoners, £20 for Scholars.

At **Corpus**, for persons who battel either wholly or partially in College the caution-money is £30; for persons who both reside and battel wholly out of College, it is £15. In either case the caution-money is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

At **Christ Church** the admission-fee for both Commoners and Students is £19 10s.; the caution-money, for Commoners, is £10 10s., which is returned when the name is taken off the books.

At **Trinity** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30. Of the caution-money £20 is returned on the degree of M.A. being taken: the whole is returned on the removal of a name from the books.

At **St. John's** the admission-fee is £6 3s., the caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of B.A.; the remainder on removal of the name from the College books.

At **Jesus** the admission-fee is about £2 10s., the caution-money £20.

At **Wadham** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30.

At **Pembroke** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £30.

At **Worcester** the admission-fee is £8, the caution-money £20, of which £10 is returned on taking the M.A. degree, the remainder when the name is removed from the College books. For Fellow-Commoners the admission-fee is £28, the caution-money £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the M.A. degree.

At **St. Mary Hall**, for persons who pay their battels in advance the admission-fee is £5, and no caution-money is required; for other persons the admission-fee is £12 2s. 6d., and the caution-money £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and £10 on taking the M.A. degree.

At **Magdalen Hall** the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £20, of which half is returned on taking the degree of M.A., the remainder on removing the name from the books. Gentlemen-Commoners pay an admission-fee of £10, and £25 for caution-money.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, for those who enter upon the Prepayment system, there is no admission-fee and no caution-money. For other students the admission-fee is £5, the caution-money £14, which is returned whenever the name is removed from the books.

At **St. Alban Hall** the admission-fee is £5: no caution-money is required.

At **Keble** the admission-fee is included in the annual College charge: no caution-money is required.

At **Charsley's Hall** the admission-fee is £2 10s.: no caution-money is required.

## 2. TUITION FEES.

At **University**, £22 1s. annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to that of passing the last Examination in the Final Schools.

At **Balliol**, £25 annually, which continues to be paid by both classes of residents during each Term of residence up to that in which they pass their last Examination in any School, inclusive.

At **Merton**, £22 1s. annually for three years: £1 1s. per Term afterwards during residence until the degree of B.A. is taken.

At **Exeter**, £22 1s. annually for three years: afterwards £3 3s. for each Term of residence up to the Term, inclusive, of passing all Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree. If however any student, having passed the First Public Examination, reads to the satisfaction of his instructors in the School of Natural Science, the College will allow £5 5s. per Term until the expiration of his first three years, and £3 3s. per Term during the remaining Terms of residence.

At **Oriel**, £21 annually, payable by all Undergraduates during residence.

At **Queen's**, £24 annually for three years: £1 1s. per Term afterwards to those who are still attending College lectures. The Tutors allow £5 per Term out of his tuition-fees to a student who has passed Moderations and is reading to the satisfaction of his Tutors in Natural Science.

At **Lincoln**, £21 annually for three years.

At **New College**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Magdalen**, £21 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

At **Brasenose**, £22 1s. annually for three years.

At **Corpus**, £27 annually for three years.

At **Christ Church**, £22 1s. annually until the end of the eighth Term of residence (counting three Terms in a year), after which an Undergraduate is free to attend lectures without further payment.

At **Trinity**, £23 2s. annually for three years.

At **St. John's**, £21 annually for three years.

At **Jesus**, £18 18s. a year.

At **Wadham**, £22 10s. annually for three years.

At **Pembroke**, £21 annually until the end of the twelfth term of residence; afterwards, £8 8s. annually during residence.

At **Worcester**, £21 annually for the first two years; £15 annually for the third and fourth years; and £9 for the fifth year. The fees for instruction in Natural Science are paid by the Tutors up to the amount of the tuition-fees. Fellow-Commoners pay £40 annually for three years.

At **St. Mary Hall**, £20 annually for three years at least, and for such further time as an Undergraduate avails himself of the tuition which is afforded by the Hall. This sum is included in the gross sum paid by Commoners under the Frugal System.

At **St. Alban Hall**, the tuition-fee is included in the gross sum which is mentioned below.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, on the Prepayment System, the tuition-fee is included in the sum paid in advance each Term. For other students



the tuition-fee is £15 15s. annually for three years; £3 3s. per Term afterwards, if tuition is required.

At **Keble**, the tuition-fee is included in the gross annual sum which is mentioned below.

At **Charsley's Hall** there is no fixed tuition-fee; members are at liberty to elect their own tutors.

### 3. ESTABLISHMENT, SERVANTS, AND GENERAL CHARGES.

*Note.*—In comparing the charges of the several Colleges in this section, it is important to observe that the same charges are not made uniformly under the same head. In some Colleges the contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Establishment is charged as a separate item, and provisions are supplied to the student as nearly as possible at cost price; while in others the same expenses are covered by charging a per-centage of twenty-five or thirty per cent. upon all articles which are supplied.

At **Balliol**, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—College servants and general expenses, £12; bedmakers, £4; building fund, £3; name, 8s.; chapel, logic lectures, land tax, parish priest, 19s. In addition to the above, a gratuity of £1 10s. per Term to the bed-maker is recognized by the College. (2) Residents out of College (including those who have gone into lodgings after twelve Terms' residence in College) pay annually 8s.

At **Merton**, (1) residents in College pay an annual charge of £12 for servants, besides which a payment of £1 per Term to the upper servant of their rooms and 10s. to the lower servant is recognized. (2) Residents out of College pay in proportion to the use which they make of the College establishment and servants. There are no establishment charges.

At **Exeter**, the following charges are payable annually:—College dues: (1) Until the Term, inclusive, of taking the degree of B.A., £9 9s.; (2) From that time until the twenty-seventh Term, £5 5s.; (3) After taking the degree of M.A., 12s. Establishment charges (i.e. College servants, except those in the kitchen and buttery, delivery of coals and letters, shoe-cleaning, chimney-sweeping, warming and lighting the chapel, hall, and stair-case, choir-fund, &c.), (a) for residents in College, £4 10s.; (b) for residents out of College, £2 10s. In addition to the above, a per-centage of £25 per cent. is charged upon all articles supplied out of the kitchen and buttery, which is intended to cover the necessary working expenses of those departments: and a payment to the bed-maker of £1 for Lent Term, £1 for Easter Term, and £1 10s. for Michaelmas Term, is recognized by the College.

At **Oriel**, Undergraduates resident in College pay an annual charge of £15, resident out of College, £9.

At **Queen's**, (1) residents in College pay the following annual charges:—establishment (including salaries of cooks, hall waiters, porters, shoe and knife cleaning, delivery of letters, hall fire, gas, &c.), £9 18s.; choir

fund, 10s.; servants, including all payments sanctioned by the College (except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), £6 10s. 6d. College dues: for all members of the College below the degree of Master of Arts, £1; for Masters of Arts, 14s. In addition to the above, a small terminal charge is made for cleaning rooms. (2) Residents out of College pay annually, establishment, £4 19s.; choir fund, and College dues, as above. Poor and local rates are charged upon occupants of College rooms according to a scale fixed by official valuation. The rates levied upon the public buildings of the College are divided equally among all residents, as is the Excise duty payable on the College servants.

At **New College**, (1) residents in College pay £5 5s. annually for College dues and establishment charges, and £7 for bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College pay an annual charge of £1 for College dues, and also 8 per cent. on their kitchen and buttery accounts, if they battel in College.

At **Magdalen**, (1) residents in College pay annually:—establishment charges, £5; servants, including all payments which are recognized by the College, except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message, £11 16s.; College dues, 6s. (2) Residents out of College pay establishment charges and College dues as above, and £1 16s. for College servants.

At **Brasenose**, (1) residents in College pay for College dues, servants, and establishment charges an annual sum which varies from £17 to £20, according to the length of residence. This amount is rather less for Scholars than for Commoners, but continues to be payable by both classes until the degree of B.A. is taken. It does not include the gratuities which are paid by each resident to his bedmaker. (2) Residents out of College, whether before or after the completion of twelve Terms' residence, pay about £5 10s. less than the above-mentioned charge.

At **Corpus**, the charges are, (1) for residents in College £12 per annum, including bedmakers, (2) for residents out of College, who battel either wholly or partially in College, £7 10s. per annum.

At **Christ Church**, the annual charges are:—establishment and miscellaneous charges for Students, £9 6s.; for Commoners, £12 6s.; for Exhibitioners, £3 18s. Servants, inclusive of all payments which are recognized by the House, £9 15s.; this, however, is charged only to those who reside in College.

At **Trinity**, the charges for resident Undergraduates are as follows:—College dues, £5 8s. per annum, servants £8 6s. An additional charge for servants is made at the rate of 3s. in the pound on the amount of buttery and kitchen accounts. A payment of £1 10s. per Term to the bedmaker is recognized by the College.

At **St. John's**, (1) residents in College pay annually a sum of about £9 for College dues and miscellaneous charges; a per-centage is charged upon all articles which are supplied from the kitchen or buttery, to cover the wear and tear of plate, &c.; a terminal payment of £1 to the bedmaker,

10s. to the under-servant, and 10s. to the porter, is recognized by the College, provided that the attendance and conduct of the servants have been satisfactory; washing is covered (with the exception of certain extras) by a terminal charge of £2. (2) For residents out of College the College dues and miscellaneous charges are about half the sum mentioned above.

At **Wadham**, residents in College pay annually £15, residents out of College £10 10s. These payments cover all charges, except a customary gratuity of £1 at the end of each Term to the bedmaker, provided his attendance and conduct have been satisfactory.

At **Pembroke**, the annual College dues and Establishment charges amount to about £21, in addition to which a terminal payment to the bedmaker is recognized by the College.

At **Worcester**, the annual College dues are £14 15s. for a Commoner, £16 17s. 6d. for a Fellow-Commoner. These dues do not include the charge for bedmakers, but they include all other Establishment charges, as well as those for the maintenance of the chapel services and library, and University dues.

At **St. Mary Hall**, (1) Commoners may compound for all ordinary battels, i. e. for University dues, tuition, furnished rooms, establishment charges, servants, and board for three Terms of eight weeks each, by a fixed annual payment of £80, payable in advance at the beginning of each Term: the only necessary extra expenses connected with living in Hall are coals, lights, and washing: non-necessary extra expenses are not allowed to exceed £3 per Term. Commoners who do not thus compound pay an annual sum of about £17 for three years (and of £6 afterwards), which includes all dues, establishment charges, and servants, except a terminal gratuity to the bedmaker. (2) Commoners on the Frugal System who reside out of Hall, but dine in Hall, pay £51 13s. instead of £80 annually.

At **St. Alban Hall**, (1) Residents in Hall pay an annual sum of about £60, which includes tuition, furnished rooms, establishment charges, and board for three Terms of eight weeks each. The only other necessary expenses connected with living in Hall are coals, candles, and washing. (2) Undergraduates who reside out of Hall pay £20 a-year for tuition and establishment charges, and according to a fixed tariff for whatever they have from the kitchen or buttery.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, students may enter *either* on the Prepayment System, *or* on the ordinary system of Caution-Deposits and payments at the close of each Term (three times a year). (1) On the Prepayment System, an annual sum of £81 (including £1 for University dues), paid in three equal instalments at the commencement of each Term of residence, comprises board, the rent of furnished rooms, tuition (including all lectures given to members of Queen's College as well as those in the Hall), all payments to servants, and all charges to the Hall, except fees on taking a degree. Laundress, and fire and lights (so far as required in private rooms) are the only necessary extras. (2) On the Caution-Deposit System the annual charges are:—(1) for Undergraduates residing

in Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £6 6s.; servants (exclusive of a terminal gratuity of £1 to the bedmaker), £3 10s. 6d.; annual total about £10: (b) after twelve Terms' residence (supposing rooms to be retained in the Hall)—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £3 10s. 6d. (2) For Undergraduates residing out of Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £4 11s. 6d.; servants, £2: (b) after twelve Terms' residence—establishment, 16s.; servants, 12s. 6d. All the charges here named are annual; one-third will represent the terminal payment in each case.

At **Keble**, there is a fixed annual charge of £81, which is payable in advance in three equal instalments, one at the beginning of every Term, and which includes all ordinary battels, i. e. the rent of furnished rooms, board, College dues, servants, and tuition, but not washing, lights, or beer at luncheon and dinner. Extras are provided according to a fixed tariff, but are not allowed to exceed £3 per Term.

At **Charsley's Hall** the annual charges, including University dues, are £5. Residents in the Hall pay a fixed charge of £75 per annum for furnished rooms, board, and attendance.

#### 4. ROOM-RENT AND FURNITURE.

At **Balliol**, the average room-rent is about £13 17s. annually, and ranges from £8 upwards. The furniture of all the rooms is owned by the College; a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made for its use, in addition to which every outgoing tenant pays for the depreciation of the furniture as ascertained by valuation at the end of his term of occupancy. The total average cost of furnished rooms, including the payments for interest and depreciation, is about £20 annually, or about 15s. 6d. a week for the 27 weeks of residence.

At **Merton**, the room-rent varies from £6 to £15 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Exeter**, the room-rent varies from £10 10s. to £16 16s. annually: some rooms in the New Buildings are let at £18 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College. The amount of valuation is not allowed to exceed £60 in any one set of rooms.

At **Oriel**, the average room-rent is £12 annually. Furniture can, at the option of the tenant, be hired from the College, at a charge of 5 per cent. per annum.

At **Queen's**, the room-rent varies from £7 10s. to £13 10s. annually. Some sets of rooms are let furnished, but their number is at present very small.

At **New College**, the average room-rent is £10 annually. In a certain proportion of the rooms furniture can be hired from the College.

At **Lincoln**, the average room-rent is £10 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Magdalen**, the room-rent is the same for all rooms, viz. £10 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Brasenose**, the average room-rent is £11 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Corpus**, room-rent varies from £10 to £16 annually.

At **Christ Church**, the room-rent varies from £9 9s. to £18 18s. annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the House.

At **Trinity**, the room-rent varies from £12 12s. to £16 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **St. John's**, the room-rent varies from £4 4s. to £8 8s. annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College: the valuation amounts on an average to about £25.

At **Wadham**, there are three classes of rooms, with rents of £10 10s., £12, and £14 14s. a year respectively. The furniture of the rooms belongs to the College. For the use of it an annual rent of 5 per cent. on its value is charged, besides which every occupant of a set of rooms pays when he vacates them the difference between the value of the furniture at the beginning and at the end of his occupancy, the amount of such difference being ascertained by a valuation.

At **Pembroke**, the average room-rent is about £12 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **Worcester**, the room-rent varies from £9 9s. to £14 14s. annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

At **St. Mary Hall**, the room-rent for Commoners not on the Frugal System varies from £12 to £20 annually. Furniture can be hired from the Hall.

At **St. Alban Hall**, the rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, the room-rent varies from £8 to £12 annually. Furniture cannot be hired from the Hall, by those who enter on the Caution-Deposit System. On the Prepayment System the rent of furnished rooms is included in the sum paid terminally, and there is no charge for furniture except in the case of undue damage, which is estimated by a professional valuer.

At **Keeble** the rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge, but undue dilapidations are paid by the tenant.

## 5. DEGREE FEES.

(IN ADDITION TO THE UNIVERSITY FEES, p. 177.)

At **Balliol**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £6 6s.

At **Merton**, £1 is paid to the Dean, £1 to the Library on taking any degree.

At **Exeter**, B.A., £4 13s. 6d.; M.A., £4 5s.

At **Oriel**, B.A., £4 2s. 6d.; M.A., £8 1s.

At **Queen's**, B.A., £5 5s.; M.A., £3 6s.

At **New College**, 10s. 6d. is paid to the Dean on taking any degree; there are no other fees.

At **Lincoln**, B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £4 4s.

At **Magdalen**, B.A., £0 17s. 6d.; M.A., £3 5s.

At **Brasenose**, B.A., £4 15s. 6d.; M.A., £8 os. 6d.

At **Corpus**, B.A., £1; M.A., 10s.; paid to the Dean.

At **Christ Church**, B.A., £3 3s. for Students and Commoners, £2 2s. for Exhibitioners; M.A., £2 2s. to the Steward, £1 1s. to the M.A. table in hall.

At **Trinity**, B.A., £3 16s.; M.A., £6 1s.

At **St. John's**, B.A., £6 7s. 6d.; M.A., £9 15s.

At **Wadham**, B.A., £5 13s.; M.A., £8 4s.

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